DEATHS.
...neral services of the late Mrs. R. C. ...(te) will take place from the residence ... 12 m. to-day (Thursday), by carriages ... ends of the family are invited.

...UCTION SALES.
...ON, POMEROY & CO.
...Michigan-av.
...rning, March 26, at 10 o'clock ...TIRE FURNITURE OF ...esidence 812 Michigan-av. ...rniture, Elegant Pier Glass ...sels Carpets, ...op Chamber Sets, ...oom Furniture, ...Furniture, Stoves, &c., &c. ...SON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

...KRUPT SALE, ...t Auction. ...Yard and Machinery, ...RSDAY, MARCH 26, AT 3 P. M., ...rd cor. Ullman and Columbia-sts., foot of ...d-st. and South Branch of Chicago River. ...k Machines, four Pits, Sheds, ... Carts, Harness, Yard Improve... ...f the premises. Sold by order of GEO. W. ... Assignee. ...ISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

...Morning, March 27, at 10 o'clock, attend our ...LAR FRIDAY'S SALE. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ...ND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, ... ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

...116 Clark-st. ...KRUPT SALE, ...AT AUCTION, ...ay Morning, March 28, ...T 10 O'CLOCK. ... of MILES ALNY, Esq., Provi... ...gnee, we will sell the entire stock ...ixtures, Store Fixtures, Tables, ...&c., in store 116 Clark-st. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. ...SSIGNEE'S SALE ...AUCTION, ...OF OVER $60,000 WORTH OF ...Goods, Piece Goods, CLOTHING, ...urnishing Goods, Embroid... Ribbons, and Notions, ... RE STOCK OF A JOBBER. ... GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

...AUCTION, ...day, March 26, at 9 1-2 o'Tk, $8,000 WORTH OF ...d Second-Hand Furniture, ... GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...AT AUCTION. ...SEHOLD GOODS, ...EW AND SECOND-HAND. ... GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

AT AUCTION. ...RDAY, March 28, at 9 1-2 o'clock, ...ULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF ...SEHOLD GOODS. ... GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

...L. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ...08 MADISON-ST., ...DS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, ...NENS, NOTIONS, &c., ...EWOOD PROPERTY ...AT AUCTION. ... WILLIS, LONG & CO. ...WABASH-AV. ...Saloon and Fixtures ...AT AUCTION, ... WILLIS, LONG & CO.

By T. E. STACY. ...TGAGE SALE, ...92 WABASH-AV. ... T. E. STACY, Agent.

N. P. HARRISON. ...LAST. THE LAST. ...ning Oil Paintings, some 30 in ...ll be closed this day. Remember ... reserve whatever on these pic... ...DAY, at 2 o'clock. This is an op... ...dom offered. N. P. HARRISON, Auctioneer.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874. NUMBER 216.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

SIMPSON, NORWELL & CO.

Invite attention to an unusually attractive stock of

Ladies', Gents', and Children's

SPRING HOSIERY,

All the best makes, and in all sizes, in Bleached, Brown, and Fancy Stripes.

IN

KID GLOVES

We offer a magnificent assortment of colors in our

"Treffouse Make."

One-button now reduced to

$1 a Pair.

An elegant line of our

"JOSEPH"

Two-button Kids, all colors,

At $1 a Pair.

Every Pair Warranted.

79 & 81 State-st.

SHIPPING TAGS, &c.

TAGS. DENNISON'S RELIABLE PATENT SHIPPING TAGS and cheap Metal Eylet Shipping Tags, for local uses, are sold by all printers and stationers, and by DENNISON & CO., 150 Clark-st.

TAGS. DENNISON'S MERCHANDISE TAGS, for marking every description of goods. For sale by stationers everywhere, and by DENNISON & CO., 150 Clark-st.

GUM LABELS. STRATTON'S AND Dondorf's Gum Labels, warranted to stick. For sale by all stationers and by DENNISON & CO., 150 Clark-st.

TAGS FOR WOOLENS AND STUFF GOODS, on hand in great varieties of styles, and manufactured to order from original designs by DENNISON & CO., 150 Clark-st.

DENNISON'S DRUGGISTS' BOXES and Powder Papers, for sale by all wholesale druggists and dealers in druggists' sundries, and by DENNISON & CO., 150 Clark-st.

DENNISON & CO., IMPORTERS of Tissue Paper, Ronged and plain Chamois Skins, Gum Labels, Fancy Tickets, &c.

GLOVES.

MANDEL BROS.

Will offer, THIS DAY, 500 dozen of the celebrated Paris GENUINE JOUVIN'S

Kid Gloves!
Kid Gloves!
Kid Gloves!

In Black and Colored, including all the New Shades,

AT $1.05.

Sold by leading houses at $1.50. These Gloves compare favorably with the best known makes, are perfect, and warranted to give satisfaction.

State and Harrison-sts., Twenty-second-st. and Michigan-av.

FINANCIAL.

German Savings Bank,

76 & 78 Fifth-av.

All moneys deposited between now and April 10 in this Bank, and remaining on deposit on the first day of July next, will draw three full months' interest at 6 per cent per annum.

HENRY GREENEBAUM, President.
THOS. HOYNE, 1st Vice President.
CHAS. WIRTH, 2d Vice President.
A. WISE, Cashier.

FOR SALE.

Saloon Men, Attention!

The Bar, Counter, Ice Box, and Fixtures at the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, costing $1,600, first-class in every respect, for sale at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE, IN BANKRUPTCY. Apply at Room 18, 152 LaSalle-st.

BRADFORD HANCOCK, Assignee.

LUMBER.

In consequence of change of yard, we will sell our present stock of Lumber very low for cash or approved paper. JENKINS & MURPHY, Laflin and Twenty-second-sts.

Pure Maple Sugar and Syrup,

The genuine article, guaranteed ALL MAPLE, and NO ADULTERATION. For sale by HAGER & SPIES, 153 and 155 South Water-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring and Summer Session of Racine College will open THURSDAY, April 2. For admission apply to the Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis. Registers can be procured at the Merchants' National Bank, or at Mitchell & Hatheway's, No. 45 Clark-st.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by

J. M. W. JONES,

104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against delivering goods to any person in my name or on my account, or delivering any goods at my house, except payment is made in advance or upon delivery, as I will pay no bills contracted after this date. R. P. PATTISON, Chicago, March 24, 1874. 123 South Peoria-st.

REAL ESTATE.

Something Cheap.

... ft., southwest corner of Adams-st. and Hamilton-av.; only $30 per foot. ... ft., northwest corner of ...-st. and Hamilton-av. ... ft. on Van ... apply to ... COLE & CO., ... LaSalle-st.

INSURANCE.

R. S. CRITCHELL,

FIRE INSURANCE!

PHENIX INS. CO.

OF BROOKLYN.

Cash Assets, $2,000,000
Losses Paid, 9,000,000

Miss. Valley Ins. Co.

OF MEMPHIS.

Cash Assets, - $386,000

New Hampshire Ins. Co.

OF MANCHESTER, N. H.

Cash Assets, - $347,000

160 LA SALLE-ST.

CHICAGO.

HATS.

TERRY HATS!

ANOTHER INVOICE OF THOSE

NOBBY TAPER CROWN SILK HATS,

The most popular Hat worn, issued by that celebrated leading Hatter, J. R. TERRY, 37 Union-square, New York.

BISHOP & BARNES,

Corner State and Monroe-sts.

The Most Genteel Dress Hat

EVER PRODUCED.

YOUMANS,

From his Broadway Establishment, New York.

ERBY & BARNES,

Sole Chicago Agents, 101 Madison-st.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT.

The three-story brick building, with basement, 60x80 feet, Nos. 23, 25 and 27 North Clinton-st. These premises having light and access on three sides, with large storage capacity, and containing a steam engine and shafting, are well adapted for manufacturing purposes. They can be rented for a term of years at a moderate rent. FOR SALE.—A good special charter with liberal provisions. Apply to ARTHUR RYERSON, 44 Portland Block, and W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

DOCK TO RENT.

Dock 200x300, southwest corner of Monroe and Market-sts. Apply to GEO. F. HARDING, 151 Monroe-st., Room 14.

DOCK TO RENT

At Bridgeport, formerly occupied by Great Eastern Railroad; 9.0 feet front; side-tracks from Chicago & Alton. See To Lease column. Apply to E. BRAINARD, 156 Washington-st., Room 38.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LIBERTY IRON WORKS.

FRASER, CHALMERS & CO., Props.,

Late Partners and Managers of EAGLE WORKS Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of Steam Engines, Boilers, Stamp Mills, Saw and Flour Mills, Mining, Hoisting, and General Machinery. We have purchased all the Machinery Patterns of Eagle Works Manufacturing Company, who have ceased to manufacture.

Office and Works, 139 to 145 Fulton-st., Chicago.

W. C. WATTS & CO.,

21 Brown's Building, Liverpool,

Solicit consignments of Provisions, Lard, &c., and execute orders for the purchase and sale of same for future shipment or delivery. Advances made on consignments, and all information afforded by our friends, Messrs. Fox & Flash, No. 25 William-st., New York.

DR. REYNOLDS,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

121 WEST LAKE-ST.,

Treats the New York Horse Disease successfully.

DENTAL CARD.

DR. M. W. SHERWOOD'S Dental-Rooms are removed to the northwest corner of State and Madison-sts., Dore Block, Room 19. The best artificial teeth are made. Gives Vitalized Air, and extracts teeth without pain.

POLITICAL.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CAUCUSES.

Caucuses will be held on SATURDAY EVENING at the places named below, for five delegates from each ward, to attend a Town Convention to be held in Twelfth-st. Turner Hall on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The voting will be by ballot, and the polls open from 4 till 7 o'clock.

Seventh Ward at F. Leding's, corner Halsted and Evans-sts. Judges—P. J. Hickey, Tim Enright, F. Leding.
Eighth Ward at 164 South Jefferson-st. Judges—J. McGrath, W. Haseman, J. Martell.
Ninth Ward at 65 Blue Island-av. Judges—Thomas Nolan, M. Ryan, Jos. Schmidt.
Tenth Ward at corner Randolph and Desplaines-sts. Judges—F. Boerner, Thos. Gough, C. Lichtenberger.
Eleventh Ward at 123 North Halsted-st. Judges—C. Periolat, Pat Rogers, A. B. Johnson.
Twelfth Ward at West Side Rink. Judges—Clark Lipe, C. Hesser, Ed Garrity.
Thirteenth Ward at 717 Madison-st. Judges—C. Lodding, H. Baker, W. S. Bogle.
Fourteenth Ward at corner Indiana and Lincoln-sts. Judges—J. Fitzgerald, Otto Dehling, P. B. Shiels.
Fifteenth Ward at 467 Milwaukee-av. Judges—M. Gerahart, Mike Walsh, C. Schultz.
By order West Town Committee.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

Office of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 16, 1874.

The annual meeting of the Stock and Bond holders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, in Chicago, on Monday, the 13th day of April next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. The transfer books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 24th day of March until the 14th day of April, 1874. ROBERT H. NOLTON, Sec'y.

Stockholders' Meeting

Of the Marine Company of Chicago.

The Stockholders of the Marine Company are invited to a meeting at their Banking House, to be held on Tuesday, the first day of March, 1874. JACOB BUTLER, Vice President.

WASHINGTON.

The Inter-State Commerce Bill Passed in the House.

Senate Action on the Currency Question.

A Disposition Shown to Increase to $400,000,000.

Yesterday's Testimony in the Moiety Investigation.

Examination of Simmons, the New Collector of Boston.

He Describes Sanborn's Qualifications as a Revenue Informer.

And Says He Is the Legislative Business Manager for Eastern Railroads.

Facts Elicited by the District and Howard Investigations.

Tales of Loose Bookkeeping and Exorbitant Contract Prices.

HAYSEEDS IN CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE M'CRARY BILL PASSED.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Grangers completed their triumph to-day in the House, but they came through by the skin of their teeth. The vote last night on the proposition to lay on the table the McCrary bill was 129 to 92 for the motion. The bill was passed by 121 yeas to 116 nays.

THE VOTES OF FIVE DEMOCRATS,

all from the West, except one from the South, carried the bill. They were: Holman and Wolfe, of Indiana; Kendall, of Nevada; Robbins, of North Carolina; and Luttrell, of California. There were only nine Democrats absent and not voting.

The Western Republicans who voted against the bill were: Parsons, of Ohio; Ward, of Illinois; Waldron, Willard, and Bradley, of Michigan; Barber, of Wisconsin; and Houghton, of California.

All of the Ohio Republicans voted for the bill except Parsons, while the Democrats, except Lamison (absent), voted against it, as did Gen. Banning.

The entire Kentucky delegation, except Brown (absent), voted against it.

The entire Indiana delegation, except Niblack, voted for the bill; Niblack voted against it.

THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

Rice, Farwell, and Morrison, of Illinois, did not vote, while Knapp, Robinson, Marshall, and Ward voted against the bill, the rest of the delegation voting for it.

Stanard, Wells, and Crittenden, of Missouri, were absent. Of that delegation only Havens, Parker, and Hyde voted for the bill.

The Michigan delegation, with the exceptions noted above, voted for the bill.

The Iowa delegation were as a unit in favor of the bill.

In the Wisconsin delegation, only Sawyer was absent, while Mitchell and Eldredge joined Barber in opposition to the bill. The rest voted aye.

The Minnesota delegation all voted aye, as did also the Kansas delegation, and Crounse, of Nebraska.

It is not thought possible that the bill can go through the Senate.

THE CURRENCY LIMIT.

THE VOTES IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The transactions of Congress to-day were the most important of any that have occurred for several years. The House showed its hand in favor of a Board of Commissioners to regulate railroad fares and freights, etc., notwithstanding the opposition of those members who are supposed to be directly or indirectly interested in the principal lines of railroad; but the greatest importance attaches to the proceedings of the Senate, which concern and interest every citizen. By agreement, voting began at 4 o'clock on the financial measure that was pending, viz:

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE'S BILL

to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes, and for free banking. This bill proposed to fix the maximum limit of United States legal-tender notes at $382,000,000.

The first test was on an amendment offered by Mr. Schurz, fixing the limit as at present, $356,000,000. This was defeated by a vote of 18 to 40—more than two against one in opposition.

Senator Wright, of Iowa, offered

A SUBSTITUTE

for the first section of the Committee's bill, which substitute proved to be very adroitly drawn in the interest of inflation. It provided that the maximum amount of United States notes in circulation should be $400,000,000.

Morrill, of Vermont, wanted to amend this by adding that the circulation should remain at that amount until reduced, as provided for in other sections of the bill.

Up to this time there had been but little of an exciting or very interesting character, aside from the rejection of Schurz's contraction amendment. Sherman, Conkling, Schurz, Morton, Logan, and Thurman had kept quiet, closely watching the proceedings. The result of the vote on the proposition to reduce the proposed limit to the circulation, though not unexpected, was much more one-sided than anybody expected it would be, and Senator Conkling, being somewhat disappointed, and finding himself one of a very small minority, was in no humor to sit quietly by and see perpetrated that which he conceived to be

A TRICK OF THE INFLATIONISTS.

He and Sherman held that Wright's proposition would virtually repeal all the restricting clauses of the act of 1864, and revive the old $50,000,000 reserve.

Morton said there could not possibly be any connection between the two laws.

Conkling persists that it was a remarkable effort, and a design to hoodwink the Senate, and more pointedly than before indicated his belief that it was a deliberate trick.

Morton and Logan indignantly denied that there was any deep or hidden meaning in the Wright amendment, but for all that they would not allow the language to be modified, and voted down Morrill's amendment by 5 majority.

THE INFLATIONISTS

found their exact strength to be, as the Senate then stood, 31 against 26; and, with this safe working majority, they seemed to be prepared to go to the end of the rope. They knew the sense of the House of Representatives to be overwhelmingly in favor of inflation, and the Senators entertaining corresponding views took courage from the fact that whatever they might do in the Senate would in all probability receive the concurrence of the House. A motion to

SUBSTITUTE THE WORD "LIMIT" FOR "AMOUNT"

was determinedly opposed by Wright, Morton, and others, who held that the words were synonymous, and meant in reality the same thing as used. But Messrs. Schurz, Sherman, and Conkling contended that the words "maximum amount" as contained in the bill means that so much money shall be in circulation, whilst maximum "limit," as it was desired to make the bill, means that no more than so much money shall be in circulation at any time, and that it may be less. The inflationists knew this to be a fact, and finally admitted that they did, and after a farther spicy, running discussion under the ten-minute rule, which had by unanimous consent been agreed upon,

THE WRIGHT AMENDMENT WAS ADOPTED

by the same five majority which was found.

The Morrill amendment having got this far along, tested the sense of the Senate and marshaled their forces. The inflationists were, as before stated, ready to go on inflating to almost any extent.

An opportunity was immediately afforded Mr. Gordon to offer a substitute, for which, together with additions thereto that were offered as amendments by Logan, provides for inflation, greenback reserves, and nearly everything but speedy return to a specie basis. The lateness of the hour was perhaps all that prevented the eager victors from rushing on headlong. An adjournment was effected during great confusion on the floor, principally occasioned by the elated and successful expansionists, who seemed to have become

INTOXICATED BY THE VICTORY,

which, prior to taking the votes of to-day, they were unable to anticipate with any degree of certainty.

The voting is to be continued to-morrow. The day promises to be one of unusual interest, on account of the debates that will undoubtedly arise on the several propositions.

REVENUE FRAUDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIMMONS' SENTIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The examination of Collector Simmons, of Boston, was the feature of peculiar interest in the Ways and Means Committee proceedings to-day. Simmons testified that, when the law was first passed, he was Supervisor of Internal Revenue for New England, and that Sanborn called on him for assistance; that he refused to give it till he saw Richardson then Assistant Secretary, who happened to be in Boston at the time; that Richardson told him to keep Sanborn, whereupon he detailed one of his best officers, a special agent paid by the Government and kept him on duty in Sanborn's interest constantly thereafter, although his force was too small for his regular business; that he also wrote the department with regard to the matter, and succeeded in getting a letter from the Secretary instructing him to help Sanborn; and that subsequently, in an interview in this city,

RICHARDSON GAVE HIM ORDERS

to assist Sanborn by all the means in his power. At this interview, Richardson represented to Simmons that the larger the Treasury receipts the better it would be for him (Richardson), and it was therefore really an object to the Secretary of the Treasury that Sanborn should be successful. He, therefore, from that time forth exerted himself to the utmost in Sanborn's behalf. He said that Sanborn is known in Massachusetts as the mysterious man; that he (Sanborn) is interested in nearly every railroad in New England, and that he is always acquainted with all the members of the New England Legislatures; and that when any railroad legislation is wanted, somehow from

SANBORN HAPPENS ALONG

to manage the job. He testified that Samuel Hooper has paid his tax on his Credit Mobilier income, but could not satisfy the Committee as to the reason why he did not proceed vigorously to collect the taxes on Credit Mobilier incomes. He said that 90 per cent of the money collected by Sanborn would not have been collected but for the law under which Sanborn was authorized to proceed; that the law was a good one for the Treasury; that, if the object was to escape newspaper criticism, it had better be recalled. He impressed the Committee as a very bright, keen fellow, who knew how to talk without saying anything when he chose to do so.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

SANBORN AND HIS WITNESSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The Committee of Ways and Means gave another hearing to-day in the Sanborn matter. Sanborn's counsel came before the Committee and stated that, after a full consultation, it was agreed that his client (Sanborn) would present himself before the Committee to-morrow and make a written statement, and subject himself to the examination of the Committee. That arrangement being satisfactory, the Committee proceeded to hear the

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM A. SIMMONS.

Collector of Boston, and late Internal Revenue Supervisor for New England. He appeared as a witness on behalf of Sanborn. He related his connection with the latter, and stated that when Sanborn first came into his office in Boston, and told him of his contract and his right to be aided in his examination by Internal Revenue officers, he (Simmons) declined to act on that statement, and immediately went to see Mr. Richardson, then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and who was then in Boston, and that he got verbal instructions to

ASSIST SANBORN.

He subsequently got a letter from Secretary Boutwell, and still later from Secretary Richardson, to the same effect. Under these instructions, he had detailed a revenue detective (Horton) to aid Sanborn, and Horton had continued to do so, while he (Simmons) remained in the Internal Revenue Department. Upon being pressed by members of the Committee as to his views of the propriety of turning over a salaried officer of the Government to the employment of a private individual, he said that his rule was always to obey his superior officers.

To the question as to Sanborn's peculiar qualifications for the business of collecting derelict taxes, he replied that Sanborn was known in Massachusetts as

THE "MYSTERIOUS MAN"

that he was acquainted with every member of the Legislatures of Massachusetts, Maine, and New Hampshire, and that he managed the business of railroads, particularly Eastern railroads, in these Legislatures, as a member of the "third estate."

In answer to a question by Mr. Wood, he stated that he had had no conversation with any member of Congress in regard to the Sanborn contracts. As to the policy of the law under which such a contract could be made, he declined to give an opinion, lest he might be supposed to be casting reflection on members of Congress who voted for it, but he expressed his decided opinion that 90 per cent of the $50,000 collected in New England under the Sanborn contract would never have been collected through the regular channels.

F. M. GREEN AND O. F. PRESBREY,

agents employed by Sanborn to work up Western railroad cases, were examined at length. They both testified that the cases they had dealt with were not matters of record in any of the Internal Revenue offices, and denied that they had ever represented themselves as agents of the Treasury Department. They admitted, however, that they had never announced themselves as agents of Sanborn, but had left parties to draw their own inferences from the secret service credentials which they presented. Adjourned.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia was continued to-day. The first witness was Theodore B. Sago, a civil engineer, whose testimony was introduced by the District Government in order to clear up some mysteries connected with the work on P street circle. The witness detailed the result of his measurements in and about the circle, and made quite a favorable impression on the Committee up to a point where Judge Wilson began interrogating him. The following questions and answers will show

HOW MR. SAGO CAME TO LOSE CASTE:

Question—When you made your measurement of flagging, was the grading done?

Answer—It must have been, because the flagging was distributed.

Q.—How did you tell how much grading had been done there?

A.—I took the estimates of Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Oertley.

Q.—Then you are willing to stake your reputation as an engineer on an estimate furnished you by others?

A.—Yes, sir, when same cannot be arrived at in any other way.

Q.—Do you know of reservation No. 171?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What did you find? Had the Board of Public Works done any flagging there?

A.—I don't know whether they did it or not. They never did any flagging.

Q.—If they never did any flagging and never have, your charge against the Government for such flagging is incorrect, is it not?

A.—I can't state that the Board of Public Works did any work of my own knowledge. When Mr. Oertley and Mr. Forsyth showed me a piece of work which they said the Board had done around Government property, I measured the same; and it was charged up to the United States. In determining what grading was done, I had to take land-marks.

When Mr. Sago had concluded his evidence, and in the light of the Committee on the same, Mr. Allison announced that the Committee, in the course a few days, would appoint an engineer to make measurements for their guidance, and said the District Government and the Memorialists were at liberty to send other engineers to see that the work was properly done.

During the afternoon session, Mr. Stanton, of Counsel for the Board of Public Works, read a long answer to the charges of the Memorialists. Nearly every allegation made against the District is denied—some point-blank, and the remainder in a round-about manner. The counsel expended most of their labor on their reply to the first specification of

THE SECOND CHARGE OF THE PROSECUTION.

This alleges that contracts to some extent had been modified after the commencement of work under them, and the compensation of contractors increased. It would appear from the answer that C. E. Evans' Concrete Company bid for and were awarded certain contracts for paving at $2.75 per yard; that afterwards 20 cents a yard additional was allowed the Company for grading; and that subsequently they were given 25 cents a yard more because Gov. Shepherd thought these parties should have as much as the others, or $3.25 a yard.

Speaking of the pavement laid by the C. E. Evans Company, a witness examined two or three days ago, a practical paver, testified that it was of an inferior quality, and could be laid down profitably at $1.80 a yard. But then the generous Shepherd thought these parties "should have as much as the others," and that settled it.

A contractor named Kelly testified that he was compelled to pay one of the Board of Public Works' civil engineers $100 as an inducement for him to measure and certify to some work he had done, and this after waiting several months.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The entire morning session of the District of Columbia Investigating Committee was consumed in the examination of Col. Theodore Samo, of the United States Engineer Corps, who testified concerning the estimates and measurements made by him of the work done by the Board of Public Works around the Government reservations, and Government property, upon which measurements bills presented by the District authorities against the United States have been based. During the cross-examination of the witness, Judge Wilson asked him if he was willing to stake his reputation as civil engineer on his measurement of the work charged for around Government Reservation No. 17, and in Washington City. Samo replied that he would, and in response to further questions stated that $10,000 worth of flagging had been laid there.

Mr. Wilson remarked to the Committee that, so far as he could judge from general observation, no work whatever of this nature had been done there.

THE EXPENSES.

The President has signed the joint resolution making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the Joint Select Committee to inquire into the affairs of the District of Columbia.

GEN. BULLOCK

was on the stand again. The principal portion of his testimony related to the State bounty fund, witness testifying that vouchers therefor were presented to the auditing officers of the Treasury, who refused to receive them on the ground that the money was not a public fund belonging to the Government, upon which witness filed a voucher in his office, leaving them in his desk when he was relieved, from which time he has no knowledge of their whereabouts.

Gen. Bullock was also examined in regard to the retained fee of suspended and unlicensed attorneys, regarding which he testified that he had kept an account-book of them in his desk, leaving that also when he was relieved from duty, and since which time he had not seen it.

The Court to-day ruled that its action was an investigation, and not a prosecution, and also that the counsel of accused shall have the privilege of objection to receive any testimony, the question of receiving it to be afterwards considered and decided upon by the Court.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FITZ HUGH LEE'S DISABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, applied to Congress to-day, through Senator Johnston, for removal of the political disabilities now by law imposed upon him, in order that he may be restored to all the rights enjoyed by any other citizen of a common country. The petition sets forth that he graduated at West Point in 1856, served on the frontiers of Texas, was twice published by Gen. Scott in general orders for conduct in battle, and was severely wounded in an encounter between the troops and Indians. He says: "I resigned my commission in the United States army in 1861, being at that time on duty as instructor of cavalry at West Point. My father, S. S. Lee, of the navy, and my uncle, R. E. Lee, of the army, had previously resigned. My resignation was duly accepted by the War Department before I accepted other service, which placed me upon the basis of any other citizen of Virginia."

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NOMINATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—The President has nominated Moses Hallet Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of Colorado.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS

for the week ending March 21, 1874, were as follows:

New York	$2,508,654
Boston	291,066
Baltimore	158 635
Philadelphia	116,159

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day heard statements of Supervising Architect Mullet in regard to the deficiencies in appropriations for repairs, furniture, and fuel for public buildings throughout the country, and agreed to insert in the Deficiency bill items amounting to about $125,000 for these purposes. The Committee also agreed to an item of $20,000 to cover the deficiency in appropriations for the Bureau of Statistics, and $15,000 for Prof. Hayden's geological survey of the Red Stone region. This latter deficiency has been caused by the departure from the usual custom of selling mules, wagons, etc., at the end of the season's work, it having been thought advisable to retain them for this year's expedition.

INDIAN TREATY.

The House to-day approved the Brunot Ute Indian treaty. It will pass the Senate also. This treaty opens to settlement 400,000 acres rich mining country in Southwestern Colorado.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.

PETITIONS.

The CHAIR called the attention of the Senate to the twenty-fourth rule, in regard to the presentation of petitions, and said the habit had grown up in the Senate recently of reading the names to petitions and commenting on the contents. The rule required each Senator presenting a petition to make a brief statement of the objects thereof, and the practice of making comments was clearly out of order. Hereafter he would enforce the rule.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of that State asking for an appropriation for the improvement of the Saginaw River. Referred.

Mr. JOHNSTON (Va.) presented a petition of Fitz Hugh Lee for the removal of political disability. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented a memorial, signed by 300 business men of New York City, for free-banking and an increase of the currency. Referred.

He asked to read a letter accompanying the petition, but the CHAIR ruled it out of order.

Mr. MORTON—"You can read it after the morning hour."

Mr. LOGAN—"Well, I will do so."

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. WEST called up the House bill appropriating $80,000 to continue the dredging at the mouth of the Mississippi River. Passed.

NEW MEXICO.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill to enable the people of New Mexico to form a Constitution and State Government, and providing for the admission of the State into the Union.

BRIDGES.

Mr. NORTON presented a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce of Evansville, Ind., in favor of an amendment authorizing the construction of bridges across the Ohio River, so as to provide that they be constructed of continuous spans, 400 feet each, and two pivot draws of 160 feet each. Referred.

TERRITORIAL COURTS.

The House bill concerning the practice in Territorial courts and appeals therefrom was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. STEVENSON, providing that the provisions of the bill should not apply to cases in the Supreme Court where record has already been filed, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

DISABILITY BILL.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill to remove the political disabilities of John C. Cobell, of Texas. Cobell recently accepted the nomination for a State office.

CURRENCY BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the CHAIR announced that the Senate would resume consideration of the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, and amended it so as to provide that after 3 o'clock to-day, the debate should be limited to ten-minute speeches on each amendment, and that it should be in order to move a recess from 5 to 7:30 p. m.

Mr. HAMLIN proposed that a general agreement be made now to commence voting at 3 o'clock to-day, and after that hour speeches on each amendment be confined to ten minutes on the part of each Senator.

After some further discussion, Mr. HAMLIN modified his proposition so as to provide that the voting should commence at 4 o'clock instead of 3 o'clock, and, as modified, it was agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT said the bill, as it came from the Committee, did not command his entire approval, but he was disposed to adopt it. He would be governed by circumstances as to whether he would offer any amendments on some of the provisions of the bill. He was paired with his colleague (Cameron), who was detained from the Senate by the death of a member of his family, but on other provisions, in which they both agreed to, he would vote.

Mr. FENTON announced that he would vote against the bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) favored the retirement of legal-tenders, dollar for dollar, as National Bank notes would be issued.

Mr. LOGAN said this bill had been reported here by the Finance Committee, and he had not heard a single member of the Committee speak in favor of it except the Chairman, and he (Logan) believed that he was rather doubtful. The Committee asked the Senate to vote for the bill when all its members were against it.

The hour (4 o'clock) having arrived, the CHAIR announced that the ten-minute rule would be enforced in accordance with the agreement entered into this morning.

Mr. HOWE said he would vote against reducing the circulation of legal-tenders, and was also opposed to their increase. He would therefore support the bill of the Committee, believing it best to leave the circulation as it was at present.

Mr. THURMAN said although the bill of the gentleman from Missouri (Schurz) should be adopted here, it would not pass the other House, after the vote of Monday in that body.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Schurz to strike out "82" and insert "56," so that the maximum limit of United States notes should be $356,000,000 instead of $382,000,000, as reported by the Committee, it was lost—yeas, 18; nays, 40, as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony,	Ferry (Conn.),	Morrill (Me.),
Bayard,	Frelinghuysen,	Morrill (Vt.),
Chandler,	Hager,	Sargent,
Conkling,	Hamilton (Md.),	Saulsbury,
Cragin,	Hamilton (Texas),	Schurz,
Fenton,	Hamlin,	Stewart—18.

NAYS.

Allison,	Howe,	Pratt,
Bogy,	Ingalls,	Ramsey,
Boreman,	Johnston,	Ransom,
Boutwell,	Lewis,	Robertson,
Buckingham,	Logan,	Scott,
Carpenter,	McCreery,	Sherman,
Conover,	Merrimon,	Spencer,
Cooper,	Mitchell,	Sprague,
Davis,	Morton,	Stevenson,
Ferry (Mich.),	Norwood,	Thurman,
Goldthwaite,	Oglesby,	Tipton,
Gordon,	Patterson,	West,
Harvey,	Pease,	Windom—40.
Hitchcock,		

Messrs. Flanagan, Jones, Kelly, Stockton, and Edwards, who would have voted for the amendment, were paired with Messrs. Brownlow, Dorsey, Clayton, Dennis, and Wright, who would have voted against it.

Mr. WRIGHT moved to strike out the whole of the first section of the bill, the enacting clause, and insert that the amount of United States notes for circulation is hereby fixed at $400,000,000.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to amend the substitute by inserting after the word "dollars," as follows: "at which amount it shall remain until reduced as hereinafter provided."

Mr. WRIGHT opposed the amendment, and said it could be adopted afterward. He thought the fourth section of the bill was the same as the amendment of the gentleman from Vermont (Morrill).

Mr. CONKLING said if the amendment of the gentleman from Iowa (Wright) should prevail now, it would be only logical for the majority voting for it to vote down the fourth section of the bill, which provided for the reduction of legal-tenders down to the sum of $300,000,000. The time to resist the amendment was now at the threshold.

Mr. SHERMAN said, if it was the intention of the Senate to declare that as the maximum limit of greenback circulation, alarm would be created throughout the country. He opposed the amendment of Mr. Wright.

Mr. CONKLING said he knew of nothing to equal this proposed action since he had been in the Senate except once, and that was the refusal to insert a provision forbidding the Secretary of the Treasury to reissue the $44,000,000 reserve, because some Senators thought it was not necessary to do so. He hoped the Senate would not be hoodwinked now so as not to see the designed difference between the words maximum amount and circulation. Did any man suppose it was a mere matter of style which led the Senator from Iowa (Wright) to use this language? It meant to jump over everything known as legal-tender reserve, and, if the amendment should be adopted, the reserves could be issued in addition to the $400,000,000.

Mr. WRIGHT denied that such was his intention, but he preferred the amendment as he had worded it.

Mr. CONKLING said the Senator from Iowa would not waste time over words if they did not mean something, as the gentleman went for things, not for words. He (Conkling) hoped the amendment of the Senator from Vermont (Morrill) would be adopted. Some one had said that amendment could be adopted afterward. It could not, under the rules, and it must be adopted now or never. He hoped the Senate would have the courage to stand up and say what it meant, no matter which way the chips might fly.

Mr. WRIGHT said the rules would not prevent the subsequent adoption of the amendment of Mr. Morrill.

Mr. SHERMAN said if the Senate should adopt the words "for circulation," as the gentleman proposed, it could not afterward strike them out.

Mr. MORTON denied that the amendment of Mr. Wright had any deep and hidden meaning.

Mr. MORRILL said he did not offer his amendment for the purpose of entangling the bill. He desired to improve it.

The question being on Mr. Morrill's amendment, it was disagreed to—yeas, 26; nays, 31—as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony,	Ferry (Conn.),	Sargent,
Bayard,	Frelinghuysen,	Saulsbury,
Buckingham,	Hager,	Schurz,
Chandler,	Hamilton (Md.),	Sherman,
Conkling,	Hamilton (Tex.),	Stevenson,
Cooper,	Hamlin,	Stewart,
Cragin,	Howe,	Thurman,
Davis,	Morrill (Me.),	Wadleigh—26.
Fenton,	Morrill (Vt.),	

NAYS.

Allison,	Johnston,	Pease,
Bogy,	Lewis,	Pratt,
Boreman,	Logan,	Ramsey,
Carpenter,	McCreery,	Ransom,
Conover,	Merrimon,	Robertson,
Ferry (Mich.),	Mitchell,	Spencer,
Goldthwaite,	Morton,	Sprague,
Gordon,	Norwood,	Tipton,
Harvey,	Oglesby,	West,
Hitchcock,	Patterson,	Windom—31.
Ingalls,		

(See Fifth Page.)

THE BROOKLYN INQUISITION

Mr. Beecher's Judges Arranging for His Trial.

Drs. Budington and Storrs Justify the Calling of a Council.

How Rich Must a Church Be in Order to Escape Investigation?

Dr. Storrs Holds that Congregationalism Is Democratic.

Dr. Post, of St. Louis, Advises Moderation and Caution.

The Council Goes Into Secret Session and Remains There.

It Is Declared to Be Advisory, Not Ex-Parte.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The last open session of the Congregational Council was held this morning in the Clinton Avenue Church. A resolution was proposed by the Rev. William B. Brown affirming that the Council was ex-parte, irregularly called, and, therefore, not qualified to render any decisions or give any advice which could be construed as reflecting upon Plymouth Church. It was decided that this was out of order, as the two churches convening the Council had been promised a final hearing at that time. The resolution could be discussed in secret session, and was of importance, as it represented the views of many of the delegates.

BUDINGTON

supplemented briefly his remarks of the previous evening upon the independence of the Church and the responsibility of Christian fellowship, speaking with much feeling of the duties which had rested as a burden during the past few months upon the minds and souls of the members of the Committee, and entreating the Council to speak plainly and directly to them.

A series of resolutions was presented by the Rev. Dr. Rankin respecting the early steps taken by the two pastors and the Committees to avoid a public break between their churches and Plymouth Church, and the subsequent efforts to obtain a mutual Council. It was also inquired whether any direct or indirect influence was brought to bear by the pastors upon those who brought the charges within Plymouth Church against Mr. Tilton.

Dr. Storrs explained

THE COURSE PURSUED BY THE TWO CHURCHES.

He also compared the interpretations of the disputed rules of Plymouth Church as now given by that church with that given in the manual of 1854, and asked the Council to determine how large, how rich, how powerful a church must be in order to make it possible for it to do what it has a mind to do, and be liable to no remonstrance from its Christian neighbors. He made an eloquent plea for the genuine and unaltered principles of Congregationalism. He spoke for nearly an hour and a half, and, at the close of his remarks, the public session of the Council was adjourned, and the delegates repaired to the upper room of the church

THE SECRET SESSION

of the Conference to-night resulted in a long discussion without arriving at a vote, or conclusions of any sort. A great deal of time was consumed in the discussion of the character of the Conference, which is not yet finally established. The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Washington, who appears to be a determined and persistent friend of Mr. Beecher, threw a bombshell into the camp of the Storrs-Budington party by certain propositions, which were calculated to bring the conference to a lame and impotent conclusion, but he was resisted at various points, and quite

AN ANGRY DISCUSSION

followed. Nothing whatever has been determined. The members are exceedingly reticent as to the speakers and the language used by them, and altogether the conference was what might be called an air-tight one. There will be no more open sessions. The case has now gone, as it were, to the jury, and the secret deliberations of the Conference are as those of the jury. When they come in, which will probably be to-morrow, they will simply deliver to the public the verdict upon the action of Plymouth Church and adjourn.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

A SEASON OF PRAYER.

NEW YORK, March 26.—At the close of Dr. Budington's address last evening in the Congregational Council, it was resolved that thirty minutes of this morning's session be devoted to prayer. Dr. Budington's address occupied an hour and a quarter, and when he ceased the audience broke into applause, spontaneous and sincere.

ARGUMENT OF THE REV. DR. STORRS.

The Rev Dr. Storrs spoke for two hours and a half, with no notes save a letter-missive to guide him. His address was declared to be the finest oratorical effort of his life.

DR. POST, OF ST. LOUIS.

In the discussion of the resolution declaring the Council to be neither ex-parte nor mutual, but advisory, Dr. Post, of St. Louis, said that he believed they were standing on a point of very great consequence in the history of Congregationalism in this country. There is great danger that this difference may be led to end in a schism in all the States. In speaking for his own State (Missouri), he saw this danger. It is a very important thing, and he believed that it must be settled on great catholic Christian principles. He believed, in order to settle great principles, the more delicate they were the more they should adhere to established usages. He did not care whether they called it an advisory or an ex-parte Council, so long as they acted in a proper spirit. A mutual Council should be called before an ex-parte, in order that both parties should be equally interested in securing justice, and that the decision would have weight and force with the public. If one party calls it, and the other does not, you have council against council, and schism against schism. It was desirable that these churches should have united, but as they did not it is to the interest of the Christian Church that the matter at variance be settled in a Christian spirit. We shall first have to get the facts, and then determine them by applying Christian reason to them. We do not wish it to go before the Christian public that we are trying a church without giving it an opportunity to be heard, and that we are virtually trying that church while ostensibly advising another. He wished to act for the purpose of securing Christian peace and harmony among the churches. He was in hopes that Plymouth Church would have accepted the offer to come into this Council. This is a great law court, to be sure, but we are not to try a great church without facts, as Plymouth Church has expressly denied all the statements made against it. He thought the decision of the Council would not carry the weight they would wish if Plymouth Church was not properly heard. He was hardly ready to adopt this resolution in full.

YESTERDAY'S SESSION.

PRELIMINARIES.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The third session of the Congregational Council opened this morning half an hour earlier than usual. As a consequence there was but a small attendance.

The Moderator gave out a hymn, which was sung by all, standing, and the Rev. Mr. Webb led the meeting in prayer, during which he asked the blessing and grace of God on the questions to be determined by the Council—questions of great moment to some of the parties concerned.

(See Eighth Page.)

TEMPERANCE.

Our City Women's Temperance Association Holds Another Meeting.

Preparation of Several Pledges for Circulation.

The Movement in the Larger Cities of Ohio.

Operations and Results in Dayton and Cincinnati.

Probability that the Crusade Will Cause the Enactment of a Stringent License Law.

The Cause Elsewhere.

IN CHICAGO.

THE TEMPERANCE ORGANIZATION.

The Central Committee of the Woman's Temperance Organization met yesterday at 10 o'clock, in the rooms of the Woman's Aid Society, at No. 51 LaSalle street. The meeting was called to order by Mrs. Jutkins, and Miss E. Dryer offered prayer.

THE ATTENDANCE.

Following are the names of the ladies present: Mrs. G. B. Marsh, Mrs. A. J. Jutkins, Mrs. F. S. Rounds, Mrs. C. B. Van Osdel, Mrs. Dr. R. C. Hamill, Mrs. Isabella Jones, Mrs. Thomas Wilce, Mrs. C. S. Eagle, Mrs. William Wirt, and Mrs. S. G. Hook.

On motion, Mrs. Jones was appointed to wait upon Mrs. Prof. Mitchell, to learn whether she would serve as Recording Secretary.

On motion, the resignation of Mrs. S. W. Dean as Corresponding Secretary was accepted, and she was retained on the Committee.

THE CARD.

The Committee then received the following card, submitted by the officers of the organization, and gave it their unanimous approval. Though originally intended for the religious papers, it was thought best not to confine it to their limited circulation, but to give it the whole public through the daily press:

To the Women of Chicago:

The undersigned, having been elected officers of a city temperance organization as a result of the present temperance revival, feel it due to themselves and the cause to say a few words to the women of Chicago.

We are, with others, burdened with our home cares and private duties. We have no desire to lead — do date, but, being thrust forward, we dare not refuse to do what seems essential for the best work of the hour. The full of important lessons to us, which we need to ponder well. They show that what has been thought impossible may be accomplished by what the world calls feeble instrumentalities. They also show a stirring of the great question. Every temperance society has been quickened. Dismay and alarm have invaded the ranks of the liquor-dealers. Many drinking-saloons have been closed; better than all, Christians have gained deeper faith. Although that has been accomplished is only a small fraction of what is to be done, it is an earnest, and, so to method, a demonstration. God has shown what may be done in the use of moral and spiritual forces. Shall we now array ourselves on His side, and adopt the methods He has so signally blessed? We have borne our full share of sacrifice in the great conflict against slavery, when a great evil was crushed out with a terrible baptism of treasure and blood. And with horrible accompaniments of brutality and crime. We are face to face with a deadly evil as strongly intrenched in selfishness as slavery ever was; more murderous, with less redeeming traits. God has mercifully delivered us from the former, and he puts away by Christian forces. Is it not one day of election, in which we are too choose between reform by Christian agencies, or ruinous by forces? For surely no more dangerous or impossible condition could be imagined for this country and, whether men will or not, God will find means, as He did with slavery, to put it away. Infidels may sneer and scoff; mammon-worshipers, Pharisees may stand aside and criticise; but earnest and self-sacrificing Christians will move on in the direction taken by Jesus of Nazareth. We suggest that our work for the present prayer and organization. To all other Christian work we bid godspeed. The total-abstinence societies of the Catholic Church are doing a grand work. All the various associations which strive to reform men are commended to encouragement. Let there be never a religious element, to lay hold on the Divine forces. Importunate, united prayer is the first requisite. Let every woman, of every station in life, find her way to the closet, and to the throne of grace in prayer. Let the homes which are crushed by intemperance, and encourage and enlist them. When the women of Chicago are waiting at the altar of God in the assurance that He answers prayers, it shall be shown in what we shall do.

Mrs. Mosa Smith, Chairman; Mrs. A. J. Jutkins, Mrs. G. B. Marsh, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. J. W. Dean, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. F. S. Rounds, Treasurer.

The Committee was instructed to meet at the Matteson House parlors at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE PLEDGES.

At the same time the Committee on Pledges held a meeting in another room, at which it was decided to draw up the following pledges: Citizens', dealers', physicians', and druggists' pledges.

It was further resolved to call in for consultation fifteen clergymen, selected from the different denominations of the city. Among them were Bishops Foley, Cheney, and Whitehouse. These gentlemen have each been addressed by letter, and their opinion asked. As soon as the phraseology shall have been agreed upon, the pledges will be made public and signatures asked. The manner of circulating them will be left to the points of future consultation and decision, but the pledges will probably be ready to-morrow.

The Committee on By-laws and the Committee on Pledges will meet to-day, in the same rooms, at 11 o'clock.

PRAYER-MEETINGS YESTERDAY.

THE WEST SIDE.

A meeting of West Side praying-women was held in the Union Park Congregational Church, Mrs. Ramsay presiding.

The meeting opened with the singing of the hymn beginning, "Oh for a heart to praise my God."

The Chairman then made a prayer for a special blessing on the work which the women had undertaken, and for the opening of the heart of each one who attended the afternoon prayer-meetings, and the inspiration of God in those who offered prayer. After stating the object of the meeting, the Chairman read a portion of the fifteenth chapter of the Gospel according to St. John.

A lady, with tears streaming down her cheeks, requested the prayers of the meeting for her brother. It was unnecessary to state the evil which he was suffering from.

Response was made by two ladies, after which the meeting sang the hymn beginning "My faith looks up to Thee, Thou Lamb of Calvary."

A lady requested the prayers of the meeting for a woman keeping a house of prostitution and one of its inmates. The keeper of the house was becoming repentant, and the inmate had already been awakened to the enormity of her sins. The speaker's heart burned with a desire to be able to accomplish some good in her heart, but she knew nothing could be accomplished without prayer.

A lady prayed that the keeper of the house of prostitution might be brought to the fold of Christ.

A lady prayed for the success of the women's movement, and made especial prayer for her father, her husband, and her sons.

A lady stated that she had thanked God that she lived in Chicago. When she first came here she found the city too big and busy, and so wicked that she could never like the place. But now she liked it very well, and she was happy to think that it had fallen to her lot to help aid in the great movement which was to end in its conversion.

A lady stated that the evil of intemperance was much greater than that of slavery, which had once existed in the United States. The latter was confined to one-half of the country, while the former was universal. The men were afraid to cope with the evil for political reasons, and it devolved upon women to fight the enemy. This they had resolved to do, and victory would be their reward.

After singing another hymn the meeting adjourned.

THE SOUTH SIDE.

A prayer-meeting was held in the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Only a small number of ladies were present, those taking the most active part being the same who had attended other meetings in different churches on the South Side during the week, thus showing that the ladies of the different churches are inclined to let the work fall upon a few shoulders. No doubt this was the cause of a feeling of discouragement which seemed to pervade the meeting.

Mrs. Isabel Jones being called to the chair, stated that, although the meeting was small, she hoped they would not feel that they were not engaged in a great work. She knew of several drunkards who had promised to sign the pledge. Prayer and singing followed this address.

An elderly gentleman arose and gave a brief history of intemperance in America. He referred to the time when decanters stood on the sideboard in every well-regulated house, labeled Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Schnapps, etc. In those days all drank moderately. It was considered an act of hospitality to do so. The "staggering line" was located at that point where moderation degenerated into intemperance. Intemperance became worse, the speaker said, until, in 1812, a great total-abstinence society was formed, and many were saved.

A lady stated that she was a stranger in the city, but her heart was in the work, and she extended her sympathies to her sisters. Mrs. Jones said that she had read a TRIBUNE editorial that morning which stated that their method was neither good nor useful, but suggested improvement by law, and that kind of work. She believed the only way was by the Lord's way.

A gentleman arose and asked if he had the right to speak. The privilege being accorded to him, he confessed his modesty in the presence of reporters, — they might say something about him. A lady here remarked, in a rather loud whisper, that "We (meaning the ladies) are used to it." The gentleman continued his remarks by saying that, while men compromised, women never compromised with any evil they endeavored to correct. He also told a story. It was to the effect that a dainty young lady helped a drunkard out of a gutter, and, after he got of the snakes out of his boots, he reformed himself, and was the means of bringing others to grace. He also cautioned the ladies not to mind what the papers said.

After further prayer, the meeting closed by all joining in the doxology.

THE NORTH SIDE.

A temperance prayer-meeting of ladies was held yesterday afternoon in the New England Congregational Church. Only about thirty people were present. Mrs. Jutkins was called upon to preside, and expressed the hope that each lady would do all she could to make it a meeting of prayer. She read the third chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians. The exercises consisted chiefly in prayer and the singing of hymns, with very little speaking. The Rev. L. T. Chamberlain, pastor of the New England Church, was present a portion of the time, and made a few remarks. He said that the position essential for success was, that the heart should be against all sin for Jesus Christ's sake. He had great hopes of the ultimate success of the movement, though it might seem to be progressing but slowly. His hope was grounded on the fact that Christian hearts had taken it up, and would abide by it to the end. The ladies must not be surprised nor discouraged if their prayer-meetings were poorly attended. They should remember that the people of Chicago were a working people, and could not find time to meet every day for prayer. There were other ways to carry on the movement. He hoped the ladies would continue to circulate the pledge, asking all their friends to sign it. The speaker had never signed a pledge in his life, but he would do so now. He was gratified to report that in his church fermented wine was no longer used at the communion table, and it never should be again with his consent.

Mr. Chamberlain then withdrew, and the ladies continued their session of prayer and praise.

A regular temperance meeting was held in the lecture-room of Plymouth Church last evening, at which speeches were made by several persons.

The ladies' mass-meeting proposed to take place to-morrow afternoon will not be held.

The Central Committee asks that all the churches in the city bear in mind to observe this afternoon in prayer.

ELSEWHERE.

THE CRUSADE IN OHIO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, March 26, 1874.

Nothing has appeared to present so unpromising a front to the Crusaders as a second-class city, except one of the first class. The experience of the ladies of Columbus was not by any means the most disheartening I have seen for the advocates of temperance.

THE CITY OF DAYTON,

with its 30,000 people, seemed to be as hopeless a stronghold of intemperance, and as reckless a city as any drinker could desire. The telegraph has kept your readers informed with careful accuracy of the insults occasionally offered to the ladies in making their rounds. I am not able to say whether these have been exaggerated or not. The ladies themselves do not complain of any very serious interference with their movements, and so, I suppose, are pretty well satisfied. Public feeling in Dayton has not been fully enlisted on either side. The prevailing sentiment I should set down as an inclination to good order, with a calm indifference as to the manner of obtaining it.

Dayton is a pretty city, well supplied with saloons and drug-stores, at both of which places whisky may be obtained. The local excitement caused by the appearance of the ladies in the street has nearly passed away, and the sight itself is so similar to that of other places as to call for no description. The number of saloons and drug-stores is perhaps

THREE HUNDRED,

although I do not pretend to give exact figures. The number of ladies engaged in the work is small, comparatively, and their movements are not directed with that energy which has characterized their sisters elsewhere. The have met with occasional opposition, and, in most cases, are refused admittance into the saloon proper; but, where they are admitted, candor compels me to state that the saloon-keeper's business improves, for the crowd of loafers and hangers-on do not hesitate to express, by their actions, the contempt and hatred they feel for a class with whom they have no sympathy, engaged in a movement which they cannot comprehend.

A German, who keeps a saloon on one of the principal thoroughfares, — a bitter fellow, but who had, on two or three occasions, protected his visitors from insult when praying on the sidewalk, — suspended from an upper window an enormous placard, with a quotation from Matthew, 5, 6, and 7.

"AND WHEN THOU PRAYEST," ETC.

The fatal facility of the Devil in quoting Scripture was well illustrated. The band of ladies gathered round and observed his banner. Instead of ignoring it, the poor ladies took it sadly to heart. One of them called upon God to witness that they did not pray upon the street-corners to be seen of men, nor hope to be heard on account of vain repetitions. They were pure in purpose, even if they were weak in power, and above the suspicion of base motives.

It cannot be doubted that the men who run the Dayton saloons are not as solid as they were. However much whisky they may dispense, they cannot disguise the fact that they are unpopular at the present moment. Hence they are compelled to submit to the visits of women who are professedly endeavoring to ruin their trade, without an appeal to law to protect them. One Haddick tried the experiment of

BRINGING SUIT AGAINST

such of the ladies as molested him. Many of those who had been his patrons warned him against prosecuting the matter. You know you have had liquor to me when I was drunk," was cried to him so often that the day the suit was called, his friends in an adjoining county were expressing their delight at his unexpected visit. You see the saloon-keeper is like a baited bull. He cannot take a step in self-defense. As long, however, as the dollars come rolling in even moderately, he is satisfied to wait till the storm is over.

The want of success which the Chicago ladies met with in their appeal to the Common Council did not dismay the ladies of Dayton. They had prepared a petition urging, I believe,

A PROHIBITORY ORDINANCE

for the city. I waited to hear what the effect would be; but Miss Ada Gray gave a performance of "East Lynne" at the Music Hall, and the Council had promised to adjourn and witness the piece. The ladies, anticipating this, omitted to present their petition. Miss Gray, I am sure, would not have encouraged this neglect, for, by example, sympathy, and profession, she is a crusader against intemperance.

For impudent indifference to moral suasion, I think Dayton saloon-keepers exceed any but Chicago whisky dealers, for they absolutely ignore the ladies, and sell beer and whisky to their customers under the immediate gaze of the praying crusaders. I fear that Dayton is heart and soul given up to the Evil One, for I cannot call to mind a single place in which such utter contempt was expressed for prayer and those who used it. In fact, the ladies are only permitted within doors in this wicked town because their remaining on the sidewalk would be a poor advertisement compared with their religious exercises inside. The excitement is dying out, and the attendant crowds grow daily smaller by degrees and beautifully less. Dayton is apparently too large a city to try the efficacy of prayer in, and the saloon-keepers are of a nationality which is growing a trifle skeptical about its use anyway. The case of Dayton is in some respects worse than that of Columbus, but both cities point to the conclusion that moral batteries can be of little immediate service when applied to any but small towns.

CHILICOTHE

presents about the same general features, — less marked than Dayton, but equally legible. The sympathy of the people is unanimously with the Crusaders, but not actively so. I fancy that the religious bias stands in the way of success, because everybody is not religious, and some of those who are can exercise their faith only in good company. Judge Safford unintentionally aided the crusaders for even the saloon-keepers have repudiated his anti-temperance speech.

The Cincinnati papers, especially the *Commercial*, have been devoting an immense amount of space to the movement throughout the country at large, and especially in the State of Ohio. Beadle, who is traveling through Ohio for the *Commercial*, is personally a vigorous supporter of the movement, and, I am afraid, looks only at the brightest side. Beadle only sees the successes, not the want of it; and, while his account is far from glowing, it presents matters in a more favorable light than I have been able to see them.

THE LADIES OF CINCINNATI,

as your readers are aware, have taken hold of the movement, and slowly and effectively organized. They have been working up public sentiment, and, by enthusiastic temperance-meetings, newspaper-discussion, and church-gatherings, have prepared the city for their street-work. They are a very courageous band, — an army of 400 only, at a maximum figure, with a full and fixed determination to do what they can.

When the temperance-excitement first took form in Cincinnati, it was in the shape of meetings and pledges circulated among citizens and saloon-keepers. The apprehension of the lower orders of drinkers burst out immediately upon this symptom, and anti-temperance meetings, fierce threats, and inflammatory speeches were given utterance to long before the ladies ventured out. With commendable wisdom they recognized their impotency to close up the thousands of drinking-places which fill Cincinnati, and, therefore, commenced upon the outskirts of the city. It had been supposed that they would shrink from following the river and venturing among the ruffians of that district; but they determined to convince the people that women in earnest know no fear, — and across the river they went. The first time they were out they created immense excitement, of course, and mark what occurred: The saloon-keepers admitted them to their places, treated them courteously, talked with them, and invited them to call again. The men in the neighborhood stood round them, at a respectful distance,

WHILE THE WOMEN

crowded about them, bare-armed and dirty, yelling, screeching, and abusing.

Fulton is a district which the reader familiar with the geography of the City of Cincinnati will remember. It is here that the ladies have been working, and now they manage to move from place to place without molestation. On Friday their first success in Cincinnati occurred. A saloon-keeper named Althof, who kept a not very-ray lable bar, yielded to their repeated prayers, and poured his liquor out into the gutter. As a matter of historical fact, however, the gutter was not as full as the quality of the fluid had made many of its consumers. I think the hat of a good Websterian head would have held pretty nearly all that was poured out, — that is, a "pimp-hat" of regulation height.

Another victory would probably have been won by the ladies Saturday, but for the

SINISTER EFFORTS OF A WOMAN.

John Blasing, who keeps a saloon on Front street, is a young man, with a young wife, and his establishment is of the saloon-boarding-house variety, so well understood in Chicago. The ladies came in and prayed for Blasing for about an hour. Blasing listened with profound attention. The familiar hymns "Nearer to Thee" and "Rock of Ages" affected Blasing with a full sense of his situation, and, after about an hour, he stepped out from behind his bar, and prayed with the ladies. Their success nerved them to more vigorous elocution, and Blasing's feelings carried him to groans, and sighs, and "Amens," — such as are heard at camp-meetings or protracted revivals. In fact, Blasing was on the high road to conversion and consequent responsibility, when in came Mrs. ——.

She is a fine, steadfast-eyed, John Knox-like person, endeavoring to identify the kneeling and groaning sinner with her husband. It was about that time before the petrifaction of her astonishment yielded to her energy of disposition. When it did, she grabbed John Blasing by his coat collar; pulled him behind the bar; shook him with a fervor that must have made his teeth rattle, as Lizette prayers are said to shake one of their number who is yielding to the somnolent influences of the sunless air; and poured a torrent of heated gutturals into his ear. He gazed in mute bewilderment at his wife; he looked sheepishly at the ladies, who responded with redoubled fervor in uplifted prayer. John began to expostulate, but his wife's voice rose high. Suddenly she seized a beer-mug, filled it to the brim, handed it to him, — and

THE SPELL WAS BROKEN.

The praying ceased; Blasing was once more defiant; Eve had conquered; and the little band who had wrestled for the saloon-keeper withdrew in mournful march. What followed, husbands alone can tell; and that, I expect, only inadequately. I think I may be allowed to surmise that things were made blazing hot for the half-converted sinner.

Speculating upon the effect of such a massing of sexual influence strains an individual. I cannot but wonder that the magnetic results obtained have been so limited. The ordinary religious revival generally works upon some persons present in a comparatively short time; but the emotional nature of a saloon-keeper must be exceptionally lethargic. Especially strong, one must suppose, would be the influence upon a man whose every sense and every fiber in his traffic in which he is engaged is an injurious one to many of his fellows. Either one of two things is certain: the saloon-keeper must have a very black and obstinate disposition, together with a powerful nervous organism; or, on the other hand, the ladies do not use their influence to advantage. Is it possible that the Rev. Mr. Kellogg, of Columbus, was right when he maintained that prayer without work was a very useless weapon?

The influence of the Evangelical churches of Cincinnati has, of course, been thrown into the scale; but, even among them,

THERE IS DISUNION.

Two influential clergymen — the Rev. Dr. Skinner, of the Second Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Boyington, of the Vine Street Congregational Church — are working against the movement.

Dr. Boyington takes conservative grounds. He cannot endure the thought of women becoming so conspicuous as the praying bands are, and must be. In the second place, Dr. Boyington holds that the forcible intrusion of prayer upon an unwilling listener is a prostitution of it; and, in the third place, sees danger to the Church in the exercise of it. "You are boasting the efficacy of prayer in subduing intemperance," he exclaims. "You are calling Prof. Tyndall and all the world to see that prayer is irresistible. And you are going to fail most dreadfully. You are going to suffer a most shocking defeat in this matter, and are demonstrating to the skeptical world, what they have been claiming and deserving to prove themselves, that prayer per se has no efficacy at all. You are imperiling religion, which is based upon the efficacy of prayer; and, while blindly following the supposed spirit of the Church, are pulling the whole fabric of Christianity about your ears."

Dr. Skinner takes the same view of the matter, but does not give quite so far. He is a liberal liver, and believes in the use and abuse of alcohol, — claiming that he uses, not abuses, it. Dr. Boyington prefers to allow himself liberty in deciding whether he will or will not drink. I am told he does not use liquor.

There are other influences at work against the movement in Cincinnati.

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL'S LETTER,

published in nearly every newspaper in Ohio, has not been without fruit. The venerable Prelate, while a total abstainer, says that alcohol may be used with benefit to mankind, and afford enjoyment when properly used. The Catholic clergymen have held themselves and congregations aloof from the movement; and only in Xenia, of all the Ohio towns I have visited, have I learned that a Catholic clergyman has given encouragement to it.

Cincinnati is not an Evangelical city. The Hebrew element is very strong, wealthy, intelligent, and liberal, and stands out against the movement. The fact that not more than 400 ladies can be found to join the temperance movement in a city two-thirds as large as Chicago seems to give but small token of success. It is lamentable, for Cincinnati is overrun with saloons, — possessing more even than Chicago, — any one of which could instantly be closed by law.

The temperance editor of the *Commercial*, who has been enthusiastically in favor of the movement, and has daily cheered and encouraged the ladies, begins to despair. "Nothing but the Hand of God can carry them through now," he says, and calculates that all the chances are against success.

The need of some reformatory influence in Cincinnati is pressing. There are about 4,000 saloons in the city, — most of them beer-saloons, it is true, but the amount of alcohol consumed in the form of lager-beer is utterly disproportioned to the population. I was invited

OVER THE RHINE

last evening, and could almost have fancied myself translated to the North Side of Chicago. Every second building contained a beer-saloon, while beer-gardens and halls are as plentiful as the most bibulous can desire. These halls are of different grades of respectability, but none of them charge an admission-fee. Hence the attendance at some of them is not especially select. Public opinion regulates the matter, however; for, while one place may be thronged with vile characters, as more than one was, the hall adjoining or across the street will contain only people of respectability. The sight is not different from Turner Hall, except that music is prohibited. There being nothing to regulate this sort of thing, there is no specified time for closing saloons, and they remain open, and in full blast until a late hour in the morning. I am satisfied that some reformatory influence is needed in Cincinnati.

I was in hopes of seeing how a band of ladies could manage to pray on a sidewalk in a large city, where hundreds were passing in each direction every minute. Cincinnati, I anticipated, would give me an opportunity to judge with greater effect, for the streets and sidewalks are narrow, and the current on the principal thoroughfares is condensed and driving. I was doomed to disappointment, however. The small band had come to the conclusion that their time and eloquence would be wasted in the heart of the city; and in the outskirts the streets are as quiet and lonely as those of a country town.

It would be strange if

POLITICS

had not been touched by the movement. The Democratic City Convention here has declared for a strict license law for the State; and it will probably be obtained as the main result of the war in Ohio.

G.

AT GALION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GALION, O., March 26.—One more saloon-keeper has surrendered. Ten thousand dollars were raised last night as a guarantee fund.

AT ZANESVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 26.—Business was pretty generally suspended for two hours this afternoon on account of the appointment of a prayer-meeting. Two churches were filled.

AT COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—At a temperance prayer-meeting this afternoon a report was received that a number of saloons were being started in the suburbs of the city, and it is thought they are being run by men who have been prayed out of other places. A call was also made for more leaders.

IOWA

AT BURLINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., March 26.—The whisky war has been prosecuted with great vigor here to-day. The establishment of Messrs. Ney & Steiner, wholesale and retail liquor-dealers, was seized, and the officers are to-night taking an inventory of the stock. Ney & Steiner have replevied. It is rumored that Mrs. F. Postlewait contemplates suing the firm for selling liquor to her husband.

About 3 o'clock this afternoon the extensive wholesale and retail house of Althof & Haydock was seized and their goods confiscated. Deshayre & Purdy, another large firm exclusively wholesale, refused to have purchased the stock of Althof & Heydock. Their counsel has instructed them to sue the officers for trespass. Fred Becker, another large dealer, has shipped his stock of liquors, valued at $25,000, to St. Louis. There is some excitement, but no indications of violence. There have been no praying raids up to this time. Think to-morrow will be big with event.

MUSCATINE.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MUSCATINE, Ia., March 26.—The temperance-crusade at this place is still progressing. The ladies have committees who daily visit the various saloons, with varied success. Some two or three have promised to quit the traffic if they can sell out. At one saloon they were near having a row. A woman kicked one of the ladies, and there were other demonstrations made of a like character. The proprietor of the saloon was absent, some parties wished to show their disapprobation of the ladies' movement, and threw cayenne pepper on the stove, which cleared them all out; but, when the proprietor returned, he was very angry, and apologized to the ladies for the manner in which they were treated during his absence, and, though they have visited his saloon since, they have been very courteously. The ladies called on Mr. Buling the other day and were received with a great deal of politeness. He offered to fit up a room for them to have prayers in, but objected to their interfering in his business. They presented a petition to the City Council, Saturday night, signed by a large portion of the citizens, requesting that licenses for the sale of beer, wine, and cider be placed at $50 per annum. It was not acted on then, and will most likely fail. But they included spirituous liquors, and put it at $1,000, it would most likely succeed. There is a County Sunday-School Convention being held here at present, that may divert attention from the temperance movement while it is in progress. Of one saloon they visited a day or two ago, the proprietor was fast enough to have everything clean, swept, and garnished, — all safe in the cellar; so, while the ladies prayed, I thought of the old lines:

There's a spirit above, and a spirit below,—
A Spirit of love, and a Spirit of woe;
The Spirit above is the Spirit Divine,
But the Spirit below is the Spirit of Wine.

MICHIGAN.

AT LANSING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 26.—Ladies of this city interested in the temperance cause, met this afternoon to perfect the organization made at Tuesday's meeting. The preliminary exercises were the singing of the hymn "Jesus, I My Cross Have Taken," prayer, and another hymn — "Am I a Soldier of the Cross." The Committee to draft a Constitution reported. The name taken is the Lansing Temperance Union, and the object of the Association is stated to be the suppression of the sale of intoxicating drink. The Association will not use its influence politically for the temperance ticket in nomination, but will seek to awaken public opinion, and for that purpose will ask the influence of the clergy, newspapers, etc. Daily prayer-meetings will be held at 3 o'clock. A committee was appointed to report the names of persons who sell liquor, and those who rent buildings where it is sold.

AT COLDWATER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLDWATER, Mich., March 26.—A union temperance meeting was held in the Baptist Church last evening, at which a determined spirit to close up the saloons in this city was manifested. A committee of nine gentlemen, with Dr. J. H. Beecher as Chairman, and another of the same number of ladies, under the lead of Mrs. Charles Upson, were appointed. These committees can increase their number at pleasure. A large amount of money is pledged for the use of these committees, if necessary. Active work will be commenced at once.

AT FLINT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 26.—The ladies of Flint to-day made a crusading call on the National Hotel, and kept up the praying and singing two hours, when, to their utter astonishment, the ladies were informed that it was a temperance-house, the landlord yesterday having foresworn the evil by closing his bar.

ILLINOIS.

AT ROCKFORD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 26.—The prayer-women are getting ready to commence their crusade against liquor. To-day one of them distributed circulars throughout the city, on which was printed the invitation, "Come to the union prayer-meeting." She was refused admission to one of the saloons. To-morrow a band will probably be organized to commence measures against the liquor traffic.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26.—The crusaders are daily increasing in numbers here, and the work of praying with saloon-keepers is prosecuted vigorously. They have met with but one severe rebuff in all their rounds, and that was from Hesing. The ladies say they are sorry that they took him for the bar-tender, since the persons filling that position are usually so much better mannered and more gentlemanly than Hesing that by their action they unintentionally cast an insult upon them.

KANKAKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, March 26.—Henry Blank, a wealthy German liquor-seller of Yellowhead, this county, was this week brought before a Justice in this city, for selling liquor without a license. Five suits were entered against him by the people under the statute. Seven suits are now pending against him in the County Court. He has been before the Circuit Court several times, and fined. In one of the suits tried this week Blank was fined $50, and the remainder were continued for sixty days, to await the fulfillment of his promise to quit the business.

In the case of The People v. Lewis and Major Stebbins, of Momence, the defendants were fined $20 and costs, in consideration of a promise to cease their traffic in alcohol.

Other suits of like nature are in progress, and the prospects are that a law and order will hold war in Kankakee City and County.

The women's temperance organization met this afternoon and discussed the situation. There is a strong probability that they will put a temperance ticket in the field at the coming election. A ladies' prayer-meeting will be held Saturday afternoon, and a temperance mass-meeting Sunday evening at one of the halls.

AT ALTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., March 26.—There are rumors, which seem to have some foundation, that the ladies of this place are preparing for a crusade on the saloons in this city. It is said notice has been given out in some of the prayer-meetings that such an effort will be made.

INDIANA.

AT SOUTH BEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 26.—A praying band, consisting of Mrs. F. R. Tutt, Mrs. J. M. Studebaker, Mrs. G. H. Alward, and Miss Jennie Baker, visited the jail to-day, and prayed with the prisoners in confinement, and afterwards obtained their signatures to the pledge, with the exception of one who had just been incarcerated, he being entirely insensible from the effects of whisky.

AT ANGOLA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANGOLA, Ind., March 26.—The temperance excitement is increasing, owing to the fact that the ladies' bands, which are daily increasing, are refused admission to the saloons, and hold meetings on the sidewalks. The saloon-keepers have imported a band of music, who follow the ladies on the streets and play when they sing and pray. This makes confusion, and will probably lead to something more.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 26.—The opposition of the Germans of this city to the ladies' crusade is increasing. Preparations are being made for an immense demonstration on the 11th of April, when there will be a torch-light procession and mass-meeting. Speeches will be made in French, English, and German. The Germans publish a manifesto in the papers to-day stating that they are the only friends of true temperance, but oppose total abstinence or illegal crusades. The prosecution of liquor-dealers has begun, and several have been punished so heavily as to cause them to stop business.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MARION, Ind., March 26.—To-day closes the women's whisky war at this place. Mr. John Kelly, the last saloon-keeper, surrendered, and the ladies emptied all his liquors in the street that was paid for, and allowed him to ship six barrels to Cincinnati, O., and four to Indianapolis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

AT WILKESBARRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 26.—The temperance feeling is rapidly gaining ground in this city. The first of a series of union meetings was held last evening in the Methodist Church. The attendance was large, and much enthusiasm was manifested. To-day a praying band of ladies held a meeting in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association, after which they marched to the Perrin House, and began a meeting in the bar-room. A large crowd of men soon gathered from the hotels and from the streets, and listened while the ladies prayed and sang, and talked on the evils of intemperance. Good order generally prevailed. The ironical request of the tackeeper, the 23d chapter of Matthew was read by a lady who commented on the chapter with considerable ability, when the band withdrew. The ladies were invited to call again.

OREGON.

AT PORTLAND.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—A dispatch from Portland, Oregon, to-day, says the temperance women this morning made a regular siege on the city, dividing into parties, visiting most of the saloons, among them the lowest dens in town. One saloon refused admittance, and one bearing the other appointments were making a good paying business of it, sent an invitation for them to visit him, which they did. No converts among the saloon-keepers have been made yet.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, March 26.—The friends of temperance in this city are getting up a monster petition for presentation to the Dominion Parliament. The ladies are taking an active part in the movement. Every house in the city is to be visited with a view to obtaining signatures.

NEBRASKA.

AT OMAHA.

OMAHA, Neb., March 26.—The temperance movement is about dead. Efforts are being made to resuscitate the women feature, but meet with little success.

SENATOR SUMNER'S WILL.

Full Text of the Document.

Mr. Francis V. Balch, the executor of Senator Sumner's will entered it for probate in Boston on Friday last. It is written by the Senator's own hand, and is as follows:

First—I bequeath to Henry W. Longfellow, Francis V. Balch, and Edward L. Pierce, as trustees, all my papers, manuscripts, and letter-books, to do with them what they deem best, with power to destroy them, or to distribute them in some public library, or to make extracts from them for publication.

Second—A bequest to the trustees above mentioned $1,000, or so much of it as may be needed to complete the edition of my speeches and papers, should the same be unfinished at my death. It is hoped that no part of this sum will be needed.

Third—I bequeath to the library of Harvard College my books and autographs, whether in Washington or Boston, with the understanding that duplicates of works already belonging to the College Library may be sold or exchanged for its benefit.

Fourth—I bequeath to the City of Boston, for the Art-Museum, my pictures and engravings, except the picture known as the "Miracle of the Slave," which they think best, disposing of all for the benefit of the Museum.

Fifth—I bequeath to my friends of many years, Henry W. Longfellow and Samuel G. Howe, my bronzes, to be divided between them; also to Henry W. Longfellow the Psyche and that bust of the young Augustus, in marble; to my friend Joanna B. Smith, the picture known as the "Miracle of the Slave," and to the City of Boston, for the Art Museum, the bust of myself, by Crawford, taken during my visit to Rome in 1839.

Sixth—I bequeath to the daughters of Henry W. Longfellow, Edward Bliss, the daughters of Samuel G. Howe, $2,000, and to the daughters of James T. Furnins, of Philadelphia, $2,000, which I ask them to accept in token of my gratitude for the friendship their parents have shown me.

Seventh—I bequeath to Hannah Richmond Jacobs, only surviving sister of my mother, an annuity of $500, to be paid by my executor for the remainder of her life.

Eighth—I direct my executor to make all provision for perpetual care of my mother's lot at Mount Auburn.

Ninth—I bequeath to the President and Fellows of Harvard College $1,000, in trust for an annual prize for the best dissertation by any student of the College or any of its schools, undergraduate or graduate, on universal peace, and the methods by which war may be permanently suspended. I do this in the hope of drawing the attention of students to the practicability of organizing peace among nations, which I sincerely believe may be done. I cannot doubt that the same modes of decision which now prevail between individuals, between towns, and between smaller communities, may be extended to nations.

Tenth—All the residue of my estate, real and personal, I bequeath and devise to my executor in trust, to be sold at such time and in such way as he shall think best, the proceeds to be distributed in two equal moieties, as follows: One moiety to be paid my sister, Julia Hastings, wife of John Hastings, of San Francisco, Cal., for her sole and exclusive use; or, should she die before me, then in equal proportions to her three daughters or the survivor of them, for the sole and exclusive use of such daughter. The other moiety to be paid to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, in trust, for the benefit of the College Library, my desire being that the income should be employed in the purchasing of books relating to politics and fine arts. This bequest is made in filial regard for the College. In selecting especially the library, I am governed by the consideration that all my life I have been a lover of books, and having few of my own, I have relied on the kindness of friends and on public libraries; so that what I now do is only a return for what I have freely received.

Eleventh—I appoint Francis V. Balch executor of this will, and desire that the Trustees of my papers may be exempt from giving bonds.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand this second day of September, 1873, at Boston.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Signed and published by the administrator as his last will and testament, before us, who, in his presence and in the presence of each other, have, at his request, subscribed as witnesses.

H. J. EDWARDS, JOHN R. HECKTER,
GEORGE A. BULLEY, F. V. BALCH.

Horrible.

From the New York Graphic.

There is always a great deal of sport in Washington at the *jeux pas* made by new members of Congress and their families, who are unused to the demands of fashionable life. Fancy the horror of the diplomats who were guests at a recent State dinner at the White House at seeing the wives of several Congressmen present in black dresses with high corsages. "Oh," exclaimed an appalled diplomat afterwards, "it was horrible. Such a disrespect to the President and his wife!"

SPRINGFIELD.

A Bad Day for Honest Men in the Illinois Legislature.

Passage of the Supplementary Grab-Law in the House.

The Tax-Thieves Trying to Anticipate a Judicial Decision.

Final Passage of the Bill to Prevent the Licensing of Prostitution.

The Gas Company Blackmailing Job Approved by Both Houses.

Text of the Bill to Revise the Practice Act — The Stock-Law.

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY GRAB-LAW.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26.—The Senate bill for the payment of registered indebtedness under the grab-law being up third reading in the House, Rogers, from McLean, argued that the bill was righteous, and the money had better be paid to liquidate the indebtedness of the counties than have it lying in the Treasury.

Bay, of Grundy, made a good speech against the bill, contending that, while the constitutionality of the grab-law was pending before the Supreme Court, they should not pass this bill. He opposed the bill, anyhow, as a robbery.

Anderson, of Hamilton, dilated on what he considered the righteousness of the bill and Morrison, of Marion, stigmatized the scheme as unjust, mainly and w

D. A. GAGE.

The Second Indictment for Perjury Quashed.

There Can Be None Found Under His Affidavit.

Since It Was Made Voluntarily, at the Wrong Time.

Mr. Reed Gives It Up.

The second indictment against David A. Gage for perjury was quashed by Judge Moore yesterday morning. There were very few people in the Criminal Court at the time it was done, and only Mr. Swett of his counsel was present.

THE OPINION

of the Court was as follows:

The defendant was Treasurer of the City of Chicago, and as such filed his report with the City Comptroller, dated Dec. 1, 1873. The report contained a statement of $1,241,396.43 as the balance in the Treasury Nov. 1, 1873, and then names the several sums received during the month of November from twenty-six different sources or funds, and amounting to $1,057,103.25, thus making in all $2,298,498.68. After deducting warrants on the Treasury paid during the month of November, 1873, $1,180,389.19, he reported as balance in Treasury Dec. 1, 1873, $1,118,110.49. To this report is appended the following affidavit:

"I, D. A. Gage, City Treasurer, being duly sworn, upon oath say that the foregoing statement so far as I know or have reason to believe, is a fair, accurate, and full statement of the matter to which it relates, and of all money in my hands, or which I, or any one for me, has received since my last official account was rendered; and that I have not, directly or indirectly, used, loaned, invested, or converted to my own use, or suffered any one to use, loan, invest, or convert to his or their own use, any of the public moneys receivable or received by me or subject to my warrant or control; and that I have rendered a true and full account thereof in my said foregoing statement, and further saith not.

"D. A. GAGE, City Treasurer.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th day of December, 1873.

"FRANCIS M. BARRETT, Notary Public."

For making this affidavit the defendant is indicted for perjury.

THE INDICTMENT

avers that the defendant was Treasurer, and that he was at the end of each month required to report under oath, "showing the state of the Treasury of said city at the date of said account; and to set out a fair, accurate, and full statement of all the moneys in the hands of him, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, of the said account"; and averring inter alia that he, the said Gage, by his own fault and neglect, failed to render to said Comptroller the account last aforesaid, at the end of the month of November last aforesaid, and that he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, was required by law to render the said last-named account afterwards, to-wit: on the 6th day of December last, aforesaid; and that he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, was required by law on the said 6th of December last, aforesaid, to render to the said Comptroller an account under the oath of him, the said Gage, attached to said account, showing the state of the Treasury of said city on the 1st day of December in the year last aforesaid, and the balance of moneys in said Treasury on the said 1st day of December aforesaid, and a fair, accurate, and full statement of all moneys in the hands of him, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, on the said 1st day of December last aforesaid; and that he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, did on the said 6th day of December, render, present, and deliver to one Augustus H. Burley, being then and there the Comptroller of said city, an account under oath of him, said Gage, as such Treasurer, attached to said account, showing the state of the Treasury of said city on the 1st day of December aforesaid, and the balance of moneys in said Treasury on the said 1st of December, and a statement of all moneys in the hands of him, said Gage, as such Treasurer, on said 1st day of December; and that he, the said David A. Gage, as such Treasurer, ... did then and there, on the day and year last aforesaid, ... falsely depose, swear, and make oath and affidavit among other things in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, that there was, on the 1st day of December, in the year last aforesaid, so far as he, the said Gage, knew or had reason to believe, a balance of moneys in the Treasury of said city in the sum of $1,118,110.49, and that he, the said Gage, on the said 1st day of December, in the year last aforesaid, so far as the said Gage knew, or had reason to believe, had in his hands as such Treasurer moneys in the sum and to the amount last aforesaid, which said last named account, and said oath and affidavit, said Gage, as such Treasurer, rendered, etc., to said Burley as such Comptroller; the said oath and affidavit being then and there attached to said account on the said 6th day of December last aforesaid, as by said oath, account, and affidavit now on file in the proper office of the Comptroller of said city, more fully and at large appears; whereas in truth, and in fact, he, the said Gage, as such Treasurer, then and there, to-wit: on the 6th day of December aforesaid, in the city and county aforesaid, well knew that there was not, and had good reason to believe that there was not, on the said 1st day of December aforesaid, a balance of moneys in said Treasury of the sum and amount of $1,118,110.49; and whereas, in truth and in fact, he, the said Gage, on said 6th day of December, as such Treasurer, well knew that there was not, and had good reason to believe that there was not, in his hands as such Treasurer, moneys in the sum and to the amount last aforesaid."

THE LAW.

By Sec. 16, Chap. 5 of the City Charter it is provided:

"That the Treasurer shall, at the end of each and every month, and after, if required, render account to the Comptroller, under oath, showing the state of the Treasury at the date of such account, and the balance of money in the Treasury."

The thirty-fifth section of the same chapter (the chapter that treats of the Treasury Department) provides that such accounts shall be verified, and the foregoing recited affidavit conforms, substantially, to this section. But by the amendment of Sec. 35, enacted March 29, 1869, it is provided:

"That the same is hereby amended so that the word 'unlawfully' shall be inserted before the word 'use,' wherever the same occurs in said section, so that the same shall be construed to read, 'unlawfully used,' etc."

UNLAWFUL USE.

This word "unlawfully," inserted before the word "use" wherever it occurs in Sec. 35, may not make the sentence read very smoothly.

By Sec. 34, which is also an amendment enacted in 1869, it is provided that the Treasurer may be directed or authorized by ordinance or resolution of the Common Council to loan or deposit the funds of the city in the banks thereof. This amendment renders the word "unlawfully" very necessary preceding the word "use," and changes the meaning of the whole latter part of the affidavit.

The motion in this case is to quash the indictment. The amendments of 1869 have no meaning whatever, unless they materially change Sec. 35 of Chap. 5 of the City Charter. Reading Secs. 34, 35, and 36 in connection, we meet with no great difficulty in arriving at the meaning thereof. Secs. 34 and 36 are the amendments referred to. The authorities are sufficient to authorize them to be thus read and construed together. The rule is, all laws in pari materia are to be construed together. Their provisions must therefore be construed together, and treated as forming one act. A different rule of construction would entirely ignore the statute of 1869.

The affidavit made by the defendant in this case does not comply with the law, in that the word "unlawfully" does not occur before the word "use." The indictment simply charges that the defendant "did falsely, willfully, unlawfully, and corruptly swear that there was, on the said 1st day of December, in the year last aforesaid, so far as he (the said Gage) knew and had reason to believe, a balance of money in the Treasury of said city in the sum and to the amount of $1,118,110.49, and that he, the said Gage, on the said 1st day of December, in the year last aforesaid, so far as he, the said Gage, knew, or had reason to believe, had in his hands, as such Treasurer, moneys in the sum of and to the amount last aforesaid; whereas, in truth and in fact, said Gage, as such Treasurer, then and there, to-wit, on the 6th day of December aforesaid, in the city and county aforesaid, well knew that there was not, and he had good reason to believe that there was not, on the said 1st day of December aforesaid, a balance of moneys in said Treasury in said sum; and that he well knew that there was not, and had good reason to believe that there was not, in his hands as such Treasurer, said sum of money."

DEPOSITING MONEYS.

Under the charter and by permission of the City Council, either expressed by ordinance or resolution, the Treasurer may deposit the moneys of the city in certain banks, and may receive for the use thereof interest. The moneys of the city could not be thus used and thus deposited, and at the same time be technically in the hands of the Treasurer; but they might be thus used and, in a certain sense, be in the Treasury of the city. Therefore, if the affidavit conformed to the thirty-fifth section, as amended, it would not be sufficient to aver that the money was not in the hands of the Treasurer, or in the Treasury, unless the fact that the money was not unlawfully used was negatived; for it is apparent that the money could not be loaned to, or deposited in, the banks, lawfully or unlawfully, and at the same time remain technically in the hands of the Treasurer.

The amendment requiring the word "unlawfully" before the word "use," makes the said word, for the present consideration, part of Sec. 35.

INSUFFICIENT AFFIDAVIT.

The indictment is based on the affidavit required by that section, and, inasmuch as the affidavit does not contain the statement that the money had not been "unlawfully used," it does not comply with the statute, and it is, therefore an affidavit not authorized,—it is a voluntary affidavit. If the word "unlawfully" was in the affidavit, it would qualify all the previous statements in the affidavit.

The statement of the account to which an affidavit is appended does not show, *in haec verba*, that there is any money in the hands of the affiant. It only shows the "balance in Treasury," and the affidavit says "the statement is a fair, accurate, and full statement of the matters to which it relates, and of all moneys in my hands, or which I, or any one for me, have received since my last official account was rendered."

That may mean "all moneys in my hands," or, in other words, "which I, or any one for me, have received." The intention of adding those words, "which I, or any one for me, have received," may be to make the affidavit apply to a state of case where the moneys may not be in the hands of the Treasurer, or where they may be lawfully used by him in accordance with the ordinance or resolution of the Council. It will be necessary to negative the words "unlawfully use," in order that the description of the crime may correspond with the statute.

AVERMENT OF TIME.

The time in the indictment seems to be averred with sufficient certainty. It is only necessary to, say, omit the words "then and there" as superfluous, and it will appear that the time and place of every material fact is clearly and distinctly alleged. The indictment describes the offense and the time and place with such certainty that the defendant must know with what he is charged. This is a compliance with our statute, and with the authorities and precedents.

TIME OF RENDERING THE ACCOUNT.

There is, however, another ground which is fatal to the indictment. It avers:

"That the said defendant was required by law to render his account on the 6th day of December last aforesaid, and that he was required by law, on the day last aforesaid, to render to the Comptroller an account under the oath of him, the said Gage."

This is pleading a conclusion from the facts, rather than a statement of the facts that would enable the Court to determine whether the law did require such account and such affidavit.

In the argument upon this motion to quash, it was, however, stated by the State's Attorney that the averment could be made no stronger, or in other language, and suit the facts of the case; therefore, it is a failure of facts rather than erroneous pleading.

The Treasurer could be required by law to make no report at any other time than at or about the end of the month, except he was so required by the Comptroller. There is no statement that the Comptroller did require any report from him, or any affidavit; and it has already been decided by this Court, on a motion to quash an indictment against the same party, for perjury, that the affidavit could not be made at any other time than at or about the end of the month, unless so required by the Comptroller at any other time; and it is not necessary, in the consideration of this case, to recur to the argument made on that motion. It is sufficient reason to say there is no apparent reason for departing from the former ruling. To take this case out of the former ruling, there must be the averment that the Comptroller required the report on the 6th day of December, 1873. There is and can be no such averment, because the affidavit was not authorized by law, or, rather, because it did not conform to the law, and was therefore unauthorized; and, secondly, it does not appear that the affidavit was made at or about the end of the month; and, because it does not appear that the report and affidavit were required by the Comptroller when made on the 6th day of December, 1873, the indictment must be quashed.

MR. REED GIVES IT UP.

Mr. Reed—Then, as I understand Your Honor's decision,—I think I do not mistake it,—Your Honor says this is a voluntary affidavit, and no good indictment could be made on it.

The Court—That is my view.

Mr. Reed—If one cannot be found on this affidavit it cannot be found on any of them. [To Mr. Swett.] When will you bring in your client

TO GIVE BAIL

under the indictment for failing to pay over the money?

Mr. Swett—I cannot do it to-morrow morning because I will be engaged in a trial. Let it go for a day or two.

Mr. Reed stated that he was going to Washington in a few days, and he agreed to allow Mr. Gage to come in when his attorneys were ready, and have Mr. Buch, his assistant, look after the fixing of the bail.

Mr. Swett said he thought bail would be given on Monday.

The court then adjourned.

It is not known definitely when Mr. Gage will be tried at Waukegan under the indictment for failing to pay over the money to his successor. The negotiations for transferring his property to the city were concluded some time ago, but the land, cash, etc., are not yet controlled by the authorities.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

About 175 real estate brokers assembled yesterday afternoon at Room 10, Boone Block, corner of LaSalle and Madison streets, for the purpose of taking measures to organize a Real Estate Exchange, similar to the one existing in New York City.

THOSE PRESENT.

Among the most prominent real estate dealers present at the meeting were the following: Col. George R. Clark, C. P. Sullivan, John W. Carrington, F. Evans, J. M. Marshall, P. A. Brown, T. M. Oviatt, W. A. Butters, William Hansbrough, F. A. Bragg, J. H. Rees, A. C. Stedman, C. Ward, A. J. Cooper, J. C. Welch, R. P. Blanchard, W. J. Onahan, G. A. Chambers, J. W. Boyden, B. F. Culver, B. W. Thomas, Larkin & Jenks, J. H. Roberts, J. E. Burchell, J. P. White, William Hoyt, A. A. Dewey, W. R. Lewis, Col. Picket, H. H. Honore, Henry Everhard, William M. Baker, Thomas D. Snyder, G. S. Hubbard, Jr., H. A. Davis, A. and L. S. Pierce, B. L. Peace, William B. Palmer, J. A. Jackson, George W. Reed, Fred. L. Fake, W. D. Kerfoot, Henry L. Hill, E. C. Cleaver, J. C. Potwin, Jas. Reed, Jr., S. Delamater, L. A. Chace, M. N. Lord, B. F. Head, and John M. Wallace.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. H. Hansbrough, who nominated

COL. GEORGE R. CLARK

as Chairman. Mr. Clark, being unanimously elected, said it was the object of the meeting to organize a Real Estate Board, to represent the real estate interest of the city, similar to the Board of Trade, Builders' Exchange, and other like organizations. He thought that the City of Chicago, with its $60,000,000 of real estate sales per annum, and 400 or 500 brokers, should have some sort of organization whereby the honest and respectable dealers could protect themselves from swindlers and sharpers, and thus dignify the profession of real estate broker. It was necessary for them to have a central place of meeting where they could come together and interchange property. As it was, dealers seldom met, and but few knew each other, but if such an organization existed they could transact more business between each other in an hour than they could now in a day. One real estate dealer might be operating on the South Side, another on the West, another on the North, and by coming together they could post themselves in regard to the values in each Division. They could also regulate auction sales. To get up an auction sale it cost now from $400 to $500, but if a number joined together they could have their own auctioneer and pay the expenses jointly. The combined influence of so many influential brokers would give a renewed interest to the real estate business. And if the Board should be organized he hoped enough interest would be taken in it to keep it up.

On motion, Mr. W. J. Onahan was elected Secretary.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Chair stated that the first step in order would be the election of a Committee on Organization.

On motion, the following were appointed: James H. Rees, F. A. Bragg, J. C. Welch, Col. G. R. Clark, and William Hansbrough.

The Chair thought it would not be practicable to effect a permanent organization at this meeting. If they intended to have an organization like the one in New York, they would have to elect one President, three Vice-Presidents, one Secretary, one Treasurer, an Executive Committee, and a Board of Administration. The latter committee was for the purpose of settling disputes among brokers, by which action many tedious and expensive lawsuits are avoided. These officers could not be filled until after the adoption of a constitution and by-laws.

On motion of Mr. Stedman, it was resolved to continue the present temporary officer until after the report of the Committee on Organization.

AN INQUIRY.

Mr. Holmes wanted to know whether this Association would be merely a society of brokers, or whether it would be regularly organized under the general corporation laws of the State.

Mr. Stedman moved that this matter be taken under consideration by the Committee.

Mr. Holmes moved that this organization be organized with a view of having it incorporated under the laws of the State.

Mr. John M. Wallace thought such action would be premature; they should wait until after the report of the Committee.

Mr. Stedman offered an amendment that this matter be referred to the Committee on Organization, which was adopted.

Mr. Cole moved that when the meeting adjourn it be until one week from date at the same place. Some one said that they should find another place of meeting, as this one had no seats. The proprietors of the Grand Pacific would gladly give them a room. The Chairman was in favor of meeting again as soon as possible. They were on the eve of a lively real estate business, and the ball should be kept rolling.

Mr. Hansbrough offered to furnish 100 chairs for the next meeting, which was thankfully accepted. The meeting then adjourned until one week from date, to meet again at the same place, when the Committee on Organization will report, and a constitution and by-laws be adopted.

FESTIVITIES OF THE OBESE.

Mankind are gregarious. They are not contented with taking life singly, but must unite their common traits into classifications, religious, political, and social. As an outgrowth of this sentiment, we have churches living under peculiar creeds; organizations of Masons and Odd Fellows, whose ways are dark but whose objects are humanitarian and social; and we also have clubs of Nationality, of Philosophy, of Learning, and even of Eating; and, to crown all, Chicago has a society of *Rausen-gardes*, or, in other words, men of weight in the avoirdupois sense.

This latter Society, which is a new organization, held their first annual ball at Sharpshooters' Hall, corner of North Clark and Illinois streets, last evening. It numbers about sixty members, and is known as the Heavy Men's Club, and has the simple explanatory motto "200 pounds" as its rule of membership. This is by no means to be taken as an insignificant suggestion, however, for it will readily be conceded that ponderosity of frame and rotundity of waist are evidences of jollity and good humor. Your thin man may be witty, but has no laugh to echo magically in the cavernous depths, and not enough cheek for a smile to play upon with any degree of success. It takes the fat man to be ready jovial, so that this plain motto means more than flesh, for it stands also for good cheer, laughter, fun, and victuals; and besides, "200 pounds" is merely the minimum weight, and the individual who squeezes into this Society under the bare ability to raise the weight at this figure is looked upon as merely an effeminate interloper. Such figures as follow will give a better idea of the general solidity of the company gathered together for the purpose of engaging in terpsichorean and other light and sportive enjoyments last evening. Mr. Pottgieser, the urbane President of the Society, is a waif weighing but 345 pounds. Mr. Zenischek, the able Treasurer acknowledges that the figures 316 hardly do justice to his possessions of flesh. Fred Busse smiles over a mountain of 321 pounds. Mr. Ragenow, who comes from the West Division and does it justice, puts 335 pounds upon a chair when he sits down, and Mr. Ernest Betcher, all the way from Cottage Grove, pays only 5 cents to bring his 365 pounds to Lake street. From there figures the company degenerate into two hundreds, and are, of course, quite overshadowed.

Owing to the fact that no suitable arrangements had been made for hoisting the dancers up to the top story, where the ball was given, it was fully half-past 9 o'clock before Dean & Hoffmann's full band struck up the opening march and the festivities began. For a half hour previous to this time a look down the stairway disclosed frail humanity trying to make the top, and struggling for air, but finally, all being present, and having regaled themselves after their preliminary labors with some good Rhine wine, Mr. Fred Busse, 321, stepped briskly up to Fraulein Gingley, 275, and, leading her to the head of the hall, the company formed in line behind them, and the ball was formally opened. The pleasures which followed are not to be described. The bewitching music and the copious draughts of wine made the agile dancers do their utmost to outvie each other, and there were no misfortunes to mar the enjoyments. True, the joists under the floor creaked ominously, but this was not noticed, and one gentleman had the misfortune to choose a partner who, when they came to take their places for the waltz, was found to be too far off to be entwined by his outstretched arms; and so, covered with confusion, he had to lead her blushing back to her seat.

Mr. Busse, who wore a rosette of silk and satin that would have served for an ordinary dress pattern, also had an accident, dropping the insignia in the dance, and having to ask another to pick it up; but these were minor misfortunes and did not at all interfere with the general harmony.

At 11 o'clock the "Supper-Marsch" was played, and the company adjourned to the banquet room, where a toothsome repast of such good and substantial viands as only the German women can prepare was spread out in appetizing array. Upon this an onslaught was made, and prodigious gastronomic feats were exhibited. And when the meal was finished it was washed down by flagons of Rhine wine and foaming cups of old lager, while the company cheered each other on to their work by stories and wit. After the supper was finished dancing was renewed, and continued until the gray morning light told the late worshipers at the hall of pleasure that even fat men must find a period of repose.

TOWN ELECTIONS.

TENTH WARD.

The polls for the primary meeting in the Tenth Ward will be at the northwest corner of Washington and Halsted streets; and the Judges of election selected are George C. Eaton, Henry Moller, and C. C. Hubbard.

THE NINETEENTH WARD.

The People's party held a meeting last night at 197 Chicago avenue to appoint delegates for the coming town election. Dr. O'Ryan was called to the chair, and Michael Bark acted as Secretary. A committee of three was appointed to select delegates. While the Committee retired speeches were made by Dr. O'Ryan, James Watson, and others. The Committee brought in the following list of delegates: Dr. O'Ryan, Daniel Murphey, John B. Lynch, William Savage, and A. Card.

The meeting adjourned the delegates to meet at Svea Hall, corner Superior and Wells streets, at 2 o'clock Monday, March 30, to elect candidates for the coming town election.

THE CANDIDATES.

On the South Side, Otto Bluhm, now first assistant in the City Clerk's office, intends to run for Town Clerk. The Assessorship is wanted by Phillips, the present incumbent, and by Ed Carrigan; while Col. Cleary and Mike Evans desire to be Collector. The only candidate for Supervisor yet heard of is the present one, Jim O'Brien.

On the West Side, Clark, the present Town Clerk, wants to run again, and Fred Lewis, a well-known speaker at ward meetings, has announced himself as a candidate. C. R. Matson, ex-Alderman Pat Rafferty, and Louis Amberg are running for Assessor, and John Lynch and Pat Carroll for Supervisor.

SEVENTH WARD.

A meeting of the voters of the Seventh Ward was held at No. 725 Blue Island avenue last evening, for the purpose of selecting delegates to represent the ward in the West Side Convention to nominate town officers. D. Nolan presided. On motion J. Ryan, R. Daley, and Jacob Switzer were appointed a committee to suggest delegates, and they reported in favor of the following, who were indorsed by the meeting: Frederick Loding, G. O. Kloss, P. C. Dunne, John Lyons, and J. H. Nolen. After speeches by J. HoGinn and Christian Fredenberg, and others who desired an economical administration on the West Side, the people dispersed.

THE SIXTEENTH WARD.

Quite a large meeting of the citizens of the Sixteenth Ward was held at Schnstitman's Hall, 634 Larrabee street, corner of Centre, for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in convention Monday, to put another ticket in the field, to be voted for as town officers for the ensuing year. J. K. Miller was called to the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the Convention: J. K. Miller, Samuel Taylor, John H. Thorn, Jacob Lauer, William H. Snyder.

The meeting was one of the largest ever held in the ward; it appeared to be spontaneous, and much feeling was manifested in regard to the action of the late Convention at Turner Hall. Speeches were made by some of the prominent citizens and property-holders of the ward, and evidence of good feeling prevailed throughout the entire evening.

THE SEVENTEENTH WARD.

A meeting was held in this ward last night at Muelhoffer's saloon, at which John Stack was elected Chairman. After speeches in opposition to the Turner Hall ticket, Messrs. John Stack, Thomas Smith, E. A. Sims, M. Muelhoffer, and Henry Carter were chosen delegates to the Svea Hall Convention.

MEETINGS.

At 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon, a meeting will be held at Thielemann's Theatre, on the corner of Clybourn avenue and Division street, to which all who are dissatisfied with the nominations for town officers made at Turner Hall last Monday are invited; and where they will hear something from the Workingmen's Association. A number of handbills signed by the committee of that organization, calling this meeting, have been circulated throughout the North Division.

The Town Board of West Chicago will hold their annual meeting at 2 o'clock p. m., Tuesday, at the office of the Town Clerk, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets, for the purpose of settling up town affairs. All the Town Boards, according to law, must meet the same day.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Lake Hitchcock, of Cincinnati, who has been visiting his son in Chicago, returned home last evening.

The Davenport *Democrat* says: "The inevitable accident occurred to John Dillon, and he could not play in Iowa City. John wants a band of praying sisters all to himself."

Edmonia Lewis has been engaged to prepare a statue of Italian marble for Manchester, N. H., and the greater part of the $1,500 required to pay for it was furnished by Judge Skinner, of this city.

It is admitted now by the Pinkertons that "Allen," the detective who was shot by the Younger brothers, near Monagan Springs, Mo., last week, is no other than ex-Police Captain Lull. Though badly wounded, at last accounts he was improving, and it was thought that he would recover.

A paragraph in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained a statement that the man Trichler, arrested for robbing his employers, had invariably lost his money in a private gambling-room in the St. Elmo. The statement did unintentional injustice to a highly respectable restaurant, where no gambling would be allowed even if the publicity of the place did not prevent it.

James Petrie, late bar-tender at the "Waverly" saloon, denies that he was accused before Justice Haines of taking money from the till, as was stated in Tuesday's TRIBUNE. He also claims that the story of the "times" at the place was greatly exaggerated, and that justice demands a correction of what he calls the "misstatements" made.

An article published in yesterday's *Staats Zeitung* denies that Mr. Hesing went to Springfield for the purpose of obtaining the re-enactment of the Mayor's bill. It says that neither the People's party, nor its leaders, nor Mr. Hesing want anything of the kind; the experience had with it was not calculated to inspire in any one the wish to have it continued. What Mr. Hesing did want was to have that portion of the bill which allowed the Mayor to veto items in an appropriation bill re-enacted. This proposition had nothing to do with Ald. Dixon's position as presiding officer, and nobody thought of disturbing him in the enjoyment of his place, or of saddling Chicago with a new Mayor's dictatorship.

Mention was made yesterday of the death of Maj. James Palmer, the oldest passenger conductor on the Michigan Southern & Lake Shore Railroad. He was an honest conductor, as is shown by the statement of another on the road. Said he: "Over six months ago the Major resigned his position, and after he had been off for some time the General Superintendent wanted him to come back again, and made a place for him in the Middle Division, using six conductors to do the work which five had been doing before. To the disgust of the five, the receipts on the Major's train suddenly jumped up from $40 to $100 a day, and the Company was unkind enough to attribute this change not to any increase in travel, but to the dishonesty of the conductors who had been running the train." Could a man be more strongly eulogized than this?

MR. ERNEST GROESBECK.

CHICAGO, March 26, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Your reference in to-day's issue to an attempt to defraud the Bank having done injustice to Mr. Sanger, the Cashier, by stating that he was disposed to advance money upon the certified check, and was only deterred from doing so by my interference, I desire to explain that Mr. Sanger had nothing whatever to do with the matter, never saw the check, or conversed with the swindler. The business was conducted solely by me, and it was with me that the interviews were held and the fraud attempted.

It is proper to add that when the letter of introduction was presented no effort was made to transact any business, and a merely preliminary conversation was had.

The certified check for $12,000 was not deposited with the teller for two hours afterward, and no reason existed to suspect fraud prior to the attempt to draw money, which was declined upon the simplest business principles, and not upon any settled conviction that a swindle was being perpetrated.

We invariably refuse to deal with strangers until satisfied that their documents are both respectable and genuine. It was in compliance with this rule that telegrams were sent and the fraud discovered. Very truly yours,

WM. F. ENDICOTT, President.

CRIMINAL.

John Schneider was before Justice Scully yesterday to answer to the charge of larceny. The case was continued till to-day under $500 bonds.

Patrick McCarty and Michael Haset were before the old Armory Police Court yesterday, charged with burglary. The case was continued till Tuesday, under $700 bonds each.

Judge Gary will occupy the bench in the Criminal Court for the April term, which will meet on the 6th proximo in the new Court-House on the North Side.

Jerry Lorden, charged with the crime of larceny, was yesterday held under bonds of $800, by Judge Scully of the West Side Police Court, for his appearance April 1.

Justice Scully's "black list" contained the names, yesterday, of twenty-seven offenders, charged with all the various offenses, from drunkenness to highway robbery. The sum of $207 was assessed against these prisoners, and out of this, $72 was collected.

The case of M. G. Lang, charged with the larceny of a set of harness patterns from Mr. S. Taylor, proprietor of the harness store No. 113 Madison street, occupied nearly the entire forenoon yesterday in Justice Boyden's court. The evidence in the case showed that Mr. Lang, who for some time was employed as foreman in the shop of Mr. Taylor, received a better offer in a house at Joliet, and accepted it. This angered Taylor, who, out of spite caused Mr. Lang's arrest under the above charge, which he could not prove, and Lang was, therefore, discharged.

The case of Theodore Trichler, who was arrested Tuesday, charged with the larceny of a watch and chain and other jewelry belonging to his employer, Mr. A. Goldsmid, a pawnbroker on Clark street, was called up before Justice Boyden yesterday morning. After hearing the evidence in the case, His Honor concluded there were extenuating circumstances connected with the taking of the jewelry, and therefore changed the charge from that of larceny to disorderly, and fined Trichler the sum of $50.

The first of next month the West Side Police Court will vacate their present cramped and dingy, uncomfortable quarters, and move into their old rooms at the corner of Union and Madison streets, which have been refitted and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of Justice Scully's court. The Judge will also at that time remove his private office, now in the Barnes House on Canal street, to the building on the northwest corner of Union and Madison streets, opposite to the building in which his Police Court will convene.

Tommy Lavin, a youth who has been arrested many times on suspicion of theft, was before Justice Boyden, yesterday, charged with attempting to rob a railroad news-agent named F. P. Riley, Wednesday night. He did not get any money, and, for want of direct testimony, was merely fined for "disorderly conduct."

George D. Hodges, the recent proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel, corner of State and Washington streets, was arrested in Denver, Col., yesterday, and held in $5,000 bail by a United States Commissioner to answer the charge of fraud. The complainants against him are Stanton, the grocer, and others of this city, to whom he owes money. It is probable that Deputy-Marshal C. H. Thompson, of Chicago, who arrested him, will bring him home.

A young man, about 25 years old, well-mannered, good-looking, and with a dark mustache, has, during the last month, been visiting a number of stores and people in this city, and obtaining credit and goods on the strength of an alleged relationship to Gen. Hotchkiss, late City Clerk. He has sometimes called himself the son, sometimes the nephew, and sometimes the cousin of the General, and the latter's good credit is sufficiently proven by the fact that, wherever this young man went and declared his relationship, he was able to get the money and articles which he wanted. These operations have been carried on upon so extensive a scale that the General has been holding a levee at his house on Washington street, receiving the people who come with their bills, and insist, occasionally, with great earnestness, that young Hotchkiss did live there, and that they wanted their money. Some of the people victimized have put the police on this young man's track, but they have been unable to find him. Since it is supposed that he has not left the city, this statement is made in order to put people upon their guard against him.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Rev. Henry G. Perry, Rector of All-Saints' Church, will preach at the Church of the Atonement, corner of Washington and Robey streets, this evening.

The sale of seats yesterday at McVicker's Theatre for the forthcoming performances of "Masaniello" was unexpectedly large, and indicates that the Liederkranz will meet with a handsome reward for their musical enterprise. The financial success of the season may now be called a certainty, and this will give the Society an additional incentive to make the musical success certain also. Those who contemplate going should not delay procuring their tickets if they wish to get good seats.

A negro boy named Jeff Moley, aged 8 years, while in the gallery of the Adelphi Wednesday night, accidentally shot off one of his fingers while handling a Derringer pistol in his pocket. His parents live at No. 210 Fourth avenue, where he ran, and had his injuries attended to.

The fourth quarterly-meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society will be held in the Clark street Methodist Church at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and the annual meeting at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The anniversary exercises will take place Sunday evening in the same place. Addresses will be delivered by Bishop Bowen, and others. The Rev. Mrs. I. L. Houser, who has been a missionary in India, will exhibit, Saturday, a collection of idols, needle-work, and curiosities; and map explanations will be given by Mrs. Dr. Goodfellow and Miss Rulison.

August Spoonholtz, of No. 300 Paulina street, was caught between a pile of iron and a train of cars in the yard of Ward's Rolling Mills yesterday forenoon, and, in addition to having both his arms broken and his skull fractured, was shockingly mangled. He was removed to his home, and attended by Dr. Parks, who says he will probably die.

The Lumbermen's Board of Trade held a meeting last evening to continue the subject of fees for inspection, President Calkins in the chair. A motion was adopted fixing the price for inspection at 18 cents per 1,000 feet, straight measure, two kinds. It was confidently predicted by several gentlemen that this fee would not cover the expense of the inspection department, which was $20,000 per annum, and was based on the supposition that not more than one-half the lumber sold in Chicago would pass through the hands of this Board. On motion, the rate for inspecting, measuring, and marking was increased to 20, 25 and 30 cents per 1,000 feet; the rate for straight measurement—three, four, and five kinds—was increased to 15, 18, and 20 cents; the rate for counting shingles was reduced to 2 cents per 1,000; for counting posts, 2 and 2½ cents per 1,000. The meeting then adjourned.

A large number of German saloon-keepers and others assembled last evening at Folz's Hall, for the purpose of making arrangements for starting a joint-stock brewery at the corner of Larrabee street and Webster avenue. There are now two large brick ice-houses on the ground, and the brewery can be erected at a cost of from $10,000 to $15,000. Stock to the amount of $150,000 will be issued, which is thought to be sufficient to start a first-class brewery. Mr. Edward Mueller, better known as "Star" Mueller, one of the oldest brewers in the city, will be the Superintendent. The meeting was not called to order, owing to the fact that Mr. Folz and other prominent movers in this enterprise had to attend the Fat Men's Ball at Sharpshooters' Hall. Another meeting will be held at the same place Tuesday evening, when definite arrangements will be made.

THE CITY HALL.

The Collector of the Board of Public Works received $1,850 yesterday for water-rents, etc.

The City Collector received $11,547.50 from taxes, licenses, etc., yesterday. Keith Bros. paid $2,485 of this amount.

The Committees on Judiciary and on Wharves and Public Grounds will each meet at 3 o'clock to-morrow, and the Committees on Public Buildings and on Gas-Lights will meet at 2:30 o'clock to-day.

The City Treasurer received $5,000 from the City Collector yesterday, and $2,650 from the Collector of the Board of Public Works.

Peter Shaw, foreman of Union Park, was before the Board of Public Works yesterday, charged with neglect of duty. Several witnesses were examined, but the charges were not substantiated.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened bids for the construction of a new engine-house on North Wells street, near Granger. The contract was awarded to John H. Donnelly for $7,995.

The Committee on Licenses made another ineffectual attempt to obtain a quorum yesterday, Ald Brand and T. F. Bailey being the only members present. Ald. Stout's resolutions, the first relative to the Italian street-players, and the other repealing the ordinance permitting fruit-stands on the streets, were to have been considered by the Committee, and a report laying both resolutions on the table was drawn up by the Chairman, for signature hereafter, if such a disposition of them met the views of the other members of the Committee.

Corporation Counsel Norton states that the *Times* misrepresented his decision relative to the Stowe patent case yesterday. He was not called upon to pass upon the legality of the patent, or to determine the question of its ownership. But the point he was asked to decide was whether, if the patent was legal, the city would be forced, like a private individual, to pay damages for infringement. Judge Norton, as stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, held that the city would be obliged to pay them.

The Board of Police yesterday appointed the following-named men members of the police force: Michael Purcell, Charles McCabe, Martin Flannigan, John McTigue, Milliard Ensworth, Henry Valper, Louis Kaiser, Max Heidelmeyer, John L. Klein, P. J. Sullivan, Patrick Slattery, Charles Amstein, James M. Carey, and Edward Fitzgerald.

The Board of Police and Fire Commissioners met yesterday for the transaction of business. Present, Commissioners Sheridan, Klokke, Reno, and Ayres. The first case examined was that of James O'Brien, Assistant-Foreman of Engine 17, charged with drunkenness and absenting himself from duty without leave. When Acting-Foreman, he left his post and was absent three days. The Board found him guilty and fined him ten days' pay. Foreman Anderson, of No. 6, charged William Tobin, one of his men, with disrespectful conduct. The testimony showed there was nothing intentional on the part of Tobin, so the Board dismissed the charge after allowing Mr. Chesterfield Ayres a chance to deliver a homily on true politeness and department discipline. Lawrence Droney, of the same engine, was charged with careless driving, and was dismissed with a reprimand. William H. Townsend, driver of No. 2, was charged with careless driving, by which the engine was overturned and much damage done it, but as there was no criminality proven, he was dismissed with a reprimand. Conrad Buehl, a member of No. 4, was charged with taking French leave of absence and with drunkenness. He was found guilty and fined five days' pay. James S. Enwright, engineer of No. 15, was ordered by the foreman to do some shoveling in the street. He thought this to be incompatible with his manhood, and so refused, but the Board thought otherwise and reprimanded him. Mr. Mershon, of No. 9, was charged with using profane language towards his foreman, but the case was continued till Saturday with several others.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

ELGIN.

THE TRIBUNE has given its readers very full accounts of "our fire," and repetition is useless. Elgin, however, now has a sensation of its own to brag over, and will date everything for a long time from the Fire. It is not improbable that the ground burned over will be covered during the summer with substantial blocks. It is rumored that Messrs. Chisholm are anxious to secure several lots in the burned district, upon which to build a hotel—an enterprise which, it is hoped, will be carried to a successful conclusion.

The Reading-Room is now open, and well-patronized. Tables, shelving, book and paper-racks are fully arranged, and a fine display of literature is made. The Library Committee have worked faithfully and intelligently. Those who visit the rooms are amply repaid.

The city schools close their winter term to-day and have a vacation of one week.

Monday evening Messrs. Andrews, Woolett & Becker give another entertainment, consisting of dramatic readings and music.

Tuesday evening Prof. Cumnock, of Evanston, lectures in the M. E. Church, and Father Cooney, of Chicago, a Catholic priest who is now holding a mission in Elgin, lectures in DuBois' Opera-House.

It is expected that the additional buildings of the National Watch Company will be ready for occupancy in about two months. They are built in a very substantial and ornamental manner. The number of employes who will be in service there will amount to about 1,000.

The Chicago & Pacific Railway Company is having property condemned on the west bank of the river preparatory to running the track along this spring.

The Common Council have granted Schultz & Todson (burned out) permission to put a temporary frame store within the fire limits, not to remain beyond four months.

The members of the Fire Department feel aggrieved at the dispatch in THE TRIBUNE Wednesday morning relative to the alleged drunkenness of its members, and the Mayor, on whose authority the statement was made, denies that he said anything of the kind. The reporter certainly had no desire to do injustice to any one, and he stated what he understood the chief officer of the city to say—that, and nothing more. As there is no question, from the declarations of leading citizens, that, up to the time the fire was extinguished, the firemen did their duty well, the Mayor must have said what he did under the influence of excitement, and without fully meaning it, a thing which very frequently happens in this world.

WHEATON.

Prof. H. C. Wood, A. M., of Evanston, lectured on Astronomy, Wednesday evening, at the Baptist Church. His sciopticon was regarded with considerable suspicion by the students of Wheaton College, until they became fully assured of its innocent, unoffending nature.

Wheaton is at this time the theatre of considerable political excitement. The election for township officers takes place at an early date, and the candidates for the various offices are closely counting their chances for victory or defeat. Saturday an election will be held at the Court-House to determine whether or not power to levy a tax for paying the interest upon the School-House bonds shall be delegated to the School Directors.

The meeting of the Ladies' Temperance Union of Wheaton in the Wesleyan Church was well attended both by ladies and gentlemen, and much enthusiasm was manifested. The Rev. Mr. Smith was chosen Chairman. Portions of Scripture were read, hymns sung, and prayers made. Some brief speeches followed, after which the following committees were appointed to circulate pledges in the schools and College; to circulate pledges through the town; to circulate the Dealers' Pledge among those engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors; to obtain evidence against those selling illegally, and to report plans for prosecuting such; a Committee on Finance; and a committee to confer with the Town-Council. It is intended by the Union that its work shall be prosecuted vigorously and in a thorough manner. The ladies are in earnest, and are confident of success.

Wheaton is considering the project of establishing a brick manufactory. The facilities for carrying on the business there are, it is claimed, unsurpassed by those of any other village or city in Northern Illinois.

HIGHLAND PARK.

The Rev. Dr. Robert W. Patterson has bought of the Highland Park Building Company the property recently occupied by Frederick Fischer for $14,000. W. S. Winslow, of Bowen & Winslow, has bought of the Rev. W. W. Everts the property adjoining the residence of W. W. Boyington, with whom he proposes to make further improvements. Mr. A. O. Banks has also bought the property recently owned by Col. W. A. James.

The joint debate between the literary societies of Highwood and Highland Park on the subject of the Grangers was a very ably-conducted discussion. The affirmative, or Highwood, side was supported by Mr. Henry Everts, Gen. Clampit, and E. A. Mears, and the negative, or Highland Park, side by George Leslie, Prof. Phelps, and John Atwater. The meeting was presided over by Prof. Danslow, who also acted as judge, and decided in favor of the Highwood Club.

The Highland Park *News*, a monthly local paper, will be issued for the first time in about ten days, and promises to be a very creditable affair.

WOODSTOCK.

The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows contemplate giving a social party soon, in commemoration of the fifty-fifth anniversary of Odd-Fellowship in America.

A lad caught a fifteen-pound pickerel in a post-ditch. Next.

The following gentlemen have been appointed to nominate candidates for a temperance ticket: Gardiner Barrows, W. B. Austin, H. T. Tuttleton, E. Bird, George Starkweather, R. K. Todd, Lyman Page, E. Feit, and Howard Pratt.

At the last meeting of the Directors of the Woodstock Canning and Pickle Factory a resolution was passed to complete the plans for building, and have the establishment in running order by the time the products are ready for delivery, and to employ a suitable person for Superintendent.

The "Jolly Brothers' Club" will give a dance at McHenry on the evening of April 3.

B. T. Henry, a farmer living near here, lost two valuable cows by hanging. The floor broke away and left the cows suspended.

LAKE VIEW.

A primary meeting will be held Saturday evening at the school-house on Diversey avenue for the purpose of nominating candidates for the coming town election. It is understood that there are already several Richmonds in the field, who are desirous of serving the town in the capacity of Town Clerk.

There will be an election Saturday, April 4, at School No. 1, in School District No. 1, of this town, for the purpose of electing a School Director.

H. G. Spafford will address the Ravenswood people Sunday evening, at the Congregational Church in that place, when an earnest, practical talk may be expected.

AURORA.

AURORA, Ill., March 26.—A young woman, hailing from no one knows where, and whose name cannot be ascertained, came to Aurora some days ago, and sought board with a respectable family, paying for two weeks in advance. She was accompanied by a carpet-bag, but otherwise seemed to be alone. Feeling fatigued, she retired early, while her host and hostess went to a lecture. In the morning, wondering that she did not come down to breakfast, the lady of the mansion went up-stairs to know the cause, and found the mother tenderly caring for a little eight-pounder. The little stranger has been adopted by a family in town, and the mother has departed.

TURNER JUNCTION.

Capt. L. B. Church's concert, given for the benefit of the German Church, was an entire success. There was a good audience present, and the singing was excellent. It is said that the concert throughout was superior to anything of the kind ever held at the Junction.

The Turner School gave an exhibition last evening in the new school hall. Another exhibition by the same school will be given this evening in the same hall, with an entire change of programme. The proceeds of the exhibition will be used in fitting up the school hall, which is a large and convenient one.

The Catholic Church at Turner is being extensively repaired. The altar is almost entirely new, and is of elegant design.

LOMBARD.

There will be a sociable this evening at the house of Mrs. James Hall.

The Rev Mr. Caverino will preach at Lombard, in the First Church, at 10:30 Sunday morning.

The Lombard Amusement Club meets Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. Hull. This club publishes a paper called the *Lombard Monthly*. The last number was issued Saturday. Others will follow in their turn.

HARVARD.

The farmers in this vicinity will hold a meeting this evening at the Carmack School-House for the purpose of organizing a stock company to start a cheese factory.

The report of the Treasurer of the Village shows a balance on hand of $500.

OAK PARK.

The sociable and ice-cream fair held at the Oak Park Methodist Episcopal Church last evening were well attended, and all had a pleasant time. The sociable and fair were given for the benefit of the Sunday-school.

DESPLAINES.

Renel Haskins, a brakeman in the employ of the Northwestern Railroad, had his wrist badly smashed while coupling cars at this place.

"Chicago Men Returning Home!"

We hear it reported that Hapgood & Co., the extensive plow manufacturers, who were burned out at St. Louis last week, are to return to Chicago and rebuild their works which were destroyed here by the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871. It is to be hoped the report is true. St. Louis must be a dull place for such live Chicago men as C. H. Hapgood, John Lane, and George H. Laughton. Their many friends will say, "Welcome home again."

Notice This!

That G. S. Richardson & Co. have now on hand, at their wholesale rooms, on second floor of Nos. 128 and 130 Franklin street, a fine assortment of boots and shoes, which they are offering to all dealers in city and country at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Call on them and save money.

Kingsford's Oswego Starch, 998-1000 Pure.

No other manufacturer has ever reached this degree of perfection. Families, hotels, and laundries much prefer these goods, as it produces a hard, lustral finish.

Personal.

Mr. H. C. Wilson, formerly with J. B. Sauve, can now be found at the St. Elmo Sample-Room, 145 Dearborn street, where he will be happy to see his friends.

A Gentleman's Stud.

From the New York Express.

But few persons understand the value of a gentleman's stud and accompaniments in New York, and as an item of readable interest we give the following statistics of the stud of Mr. A. R. Phyfe, of this city, who is going abroad for a series of years, and but for this we could not get a price list of his pets:

Names.	*Age.*	*Color.*	*Time.*	*Price.*
Gen. Tweed	8	sorrel	2:25	$10,000
Solitaire, mare	8	white	2:29	7,000
Glendale	7	bay	2:35	2,000
Sunshine	6	bay	2:40	3,000
Oakes Ames	6	brown	2:33	4,000
Lucca, mare	7	bay	2:27	7,000
Venus, mare	6	bay	2:50	1,000
Tippo, mare	8	bay	2:33	2,500
Fleetwood, mare	6	bay	2:38	1,500
Champagne Charlie	12	bay	2:31	4,000
Witch Eye, mare	9	black	3:—	1,700
Tamberlik	8	bay	2:40	2,500
Eleven brood mares and 27 colts, worth				18,000
Stable, 258 West Forty-seventh street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, for sale or to let				40,000
He had one dozen vehicles and harness, worth				6,000
Total at panic prices				$108,100

The risk of disease or accident, the wear and tear of carriages and harness, expenses of men, feed, and trainers, is considerable, and yet this is a moderate establishment compared to some.

—There is a piece of track on the Kansas Pacific Railway that is thirty miles long without a curve and no grade that is more than three feet to the mile. The light of an engine can be seen for a distance of fourteen miles on this strip.

AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Monday, March 30, to Thursday, April 2, And SATURDAY MATINEE,

MASANIELLO.

Grand Opera in 5 Acts,

By AUBER, performed by the

LIEDERKRANZ.

HANS BALATKA, Conductor.

With an immense cast. Chorus of Seventy. Orchestra of Forty-five.

NEW COSTUMES, NEW APPOINTMENTS, NEW SCENERY.

POPULAR PRICES—Reserved Seats in Parquette, Dress Circle, and Balcony, $1.50; Admission, $1.00; Gallery, Reserved Seats, $1.00; Gallery, admission, 75 cents. Box Office open to-day. Librettos in English and German (10 cents) to be had at the Box Office.

THE GREAT ADELPHI.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, March 27,

The Invincible Programme.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

LO-LO and the DE GLORIANS.

PATTI ROSA, HENRY S. PAGE, O'REARDON, BOYD & SCOTT, The FOY SISTERS, Miss FRANKIE, The KEMMELBERG SISTERS, IDALIE, ADA LAURENT, BILLY RICE, REYNOLDS BROS., Highland. The DRAMATIC COMPANY in the RECONSTRUCTED SEVEN SISTERS, The KALEIDOSCOPIC FOUNTAIN, Beautiful Transformation—VENUS AND AURORA.

PRICES—50c., 35c., or 25c.; Secured, 25c. extra.

CARD.—The Wonderful Programme of Elegant, Artistic and Startling Specialties at the ADELPHI tonight excels anything hitherto presented, and has no present equal in the amusement world.

ADELPHI POPULAR MATINEE

TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 2 p. m. Standing room only at 2:30.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

Last Week. Last Week.

In addition to the Gorgeous Spectacle of

UNDINE,

Will be introduced for the first and only time here, MATT MORGAN'S Great Series of Pictures and the

Grand Transformation Scene!

Imported from Niblo's Garden New York, expressly for this week only. Don't fail to see this, the crowning triumph, acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful TRANSFORMATION SCENE ever produced in this city.

Monday, March 30—Return of Hooley's Comedy Company—Benefit of Russell Soggs. A Great Bill.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE.

A BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Wybert Reeve, as Count Fosco.

RECEIVES UNIVERSAL PRAISE.

The play beautifully mounted and acted. Every night and Saturday Matinee.

Seats are now for sale for the Opera Next Week.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,

Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

ANY WOOD TO SAW! BARNUM'S BABY ELEPHANT! WOULDN'T YOU LIKE TO KNOW! THE WATCH-DOG! THE ANIMATED WIG BLOCK!

Newcomb, Courtwright, Gilbert, Walters and Morton, Lindsay, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble in several New Specialties.

Every Evening at 8. Saturday Matinee at 2:30.

GLOBE THEATRE.

To-Night and Saturday Matinee.

Old Humpty-Dumpty at Home.

THE GREAT JEE BROTHERS and CHAS. CHRISDIE'S ORIGINAL

PANTOMIME TROUPE!

IN

WILL O' THE WISP.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

PEPPER'S GHOST.

Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday,

March 31, and April 1 and 2.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Continued and Overwhelming Success of Mrs. Jas. A.

OATES,

With her Mammoth Musical Organization.

TO-NIGHT, BENEFIT,

BOHEMIAN GIRL.

To-morrow Matinee—FLOWER GIRL OF PARIS. Evening—FORTUNIO (new.) Monday—M'LLE ANGOT.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's New First-class, Full-powered, Clyde-built Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

DELTA..........Feb. 7. | PEMBROKE..........April 4
GLAMORGAN...March 21. | ANDES..........April 18

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin, $75 and $70 currency. Second Cabin, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency. Prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $100,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Spain..........March 14 | Greece..........April 4
Canada..........March 21 | Italy..........April 11
Egypt..........March 28 | Erin..........April 18

For London direct.

DENMARK..........Wednesday, March 25, at 11 a. m.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.

Steerage, $30 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

STATE LINE.

Steamships State of Pennsylvania; State of Louisiana; State of Minnesota; State of Alabama; State of Virginia; State of Georgia; State of Florida (building); State of Indiana; State of Nevada (building). To Glasgow, Belfast, Liverpool, Londonderry, &c. State of Virginia sails Tuesday, March 10; State of Alabama sails Saturday, March 21; State of Pennsylvania sails Saturday, April 4. From Pier 36, North River, N. Y. Weekly Sailings next Summer. Rates of passage: Cabin, $60 and $80 gold; Steerage, $28 currency; prepaid, $32 currency. Drafts at lowest rates. For further particulars apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, New York. J. E. EARLE, Gen'l West'n Ag't, 86 Clark-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE.

Twice a week from New York to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and Continental Europe. CABIN from $55; STEERAGE from $30, U. S. currency. Sight drafts at lowest rates. This Line will run three times a week after 1st April. Apply at Company's Offices, N. E. cor. LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CHROMOS.

NEW EDITION OF CHROMOS!

THE POPULAR CHROMOS,

"RAW RECRUITS," "WASHING DAY," and "IRONING DAY,"

Just reproduced. To be given away by the

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.,

115 West Washington-st., 126 Twenty-second-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

W. F. Stetson & Co.,

Dealers in Patents and Patented Articles. Over Quincy Market, Boston.

TAX SALE CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that, after the 31st inst., the premium upon Tax Certificates held by the city for city taxes of 1873 will be increased to 10 per cent.

S. S. HAYES, City Comptroller.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).
Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.............$2.50
Tri-Weekly........ 6.00 | Weekly............ 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.
TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Jarrett & Palmer's Combination. "Undine."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Wybert Reeve. "The Woman in White."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. James A. Oates' Combination. "Bohemian Girl."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment. "The Seven Sisters," Lo-Lo, and the De Glorians.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of the Joe Brothers and Charles Chrisdie's Pantomime Troupe. "The Will o' the Wisp."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Minstrelsy and comicalities. "Barnum's Baby Elephant," "The Watch-Dog," etc.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Special communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work. By order of the Master.
H. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THAT PLEASANT and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, March 27, 1874.

The financial panic in Havana, due to the inflation of the currency, is increasing. The premium on gold and exchange is advancing hourly. The latest known gold quotation was 250.

Bilbos was the scene of a hotly-contested and indecisive battle between the Republicans and Carlists on Wednesday. The Republicans gained some of the Carlists' position during the day, but both armies slept on the field of battle to renew the conflict with the morning.

A meeting of real-estate dealers was held yesterday in this city in furtherance of the project for the organization of a Real-Estate Exchange. A Committee on Permanent Organization was appointed, and the meeting adjourned to await their report next week.

A meagre majority of five has carried the McCrary Inter-State Commerce bill through the House of Representatives. But little change has been made in its provisions, which provide for the appointment of a Board of nine Railroad Commissioners, who are to fix the schedules of charges of the railroads which do business between points in different States.

Judge Moore has sustained the motion of Mr. Gage's counsel to quash the indictment against him for perjury. The reason for this decision is that there could have been no perjury because the affidavits in question were not those that the law authorized, and because these unauthorized affidavits were not made at the time the law required.

In the balloting for Senator Sumner's successor, Mr. Dawes yesterday gained 3 votes, Mr. Hoar lost 1, and Mr. Curtis stood as on the day before. Mr. Sanford received his daily vote of 1. Mr. Dawes is 45 votes below the 137 necessary to an election. Nothing indicates that the balloting to-day will produce any change except to convince the adherents of Messrs. Dawes and Hoar of the impossibility of electing either of those gentlemen.

The supplementary grab-law has been passed by the House of Representatives of Illinois by a vote of 80 to 43. It provides that the Auditor each year shall estimate, on July 1, the surplus in the State Treasury to the credit of the bond-funds of various localities which have incurred these obligations, and on Sept. 1 shall apply this surplus, less the interest due or nearly due on the registered railroad-bonds, to the payment of these bonds at par or lower.

Both Houses of the Illinois Legislature have passed the bill to forbid the licensing of houses of prostitution. The vote was 112 to 6. This action is an inestimable boon to the decent citizens of Chicago, as it shuts off the unpleasant discussion entered into with such appetite by some people who ought to have known better, or at least ought to have known less, and also takes the ground from under the regulating ordinance prepared by the Board of Health.

Senator Logan is needed at Depere, Wis. The manufacturers of that place have taken to paying their workmen in paper scrip, and the latter are so indignant that there is danger of riot. Our Senator could tell them what a good thing paper money is, and, if they complained that this private issue was irredeemable, he could assure them that it was as good as the national currency, which is as irredeemable, if not more so, than it was twelve years ago.

Mr. Mundella, who, with Tom Hughes, has done so much to introduce arbitration in England, has found a new mission for "the party." He said in a public address the day before yesterday that the party which abolished slavery would make arbitration the general solvent of international disputes. Unfortunately for this rose-colored view, the Republican party has addressed itself to the opposite task of breeding disputes among its own members that will probably split into countless and impotent factions.

If Congress would follow Mr. Cox's suggestion it would save a great deal of the trouble and expense involved in the resolution unanimously adopted by the House yesterday, and looking toward the expediency of printing the legal-tenders, in parts and in different places, as a check upon counterfeiting and mistakes. Mr. Cox proposes that Congress declare every greenback now in circulation to be legal-tender for three times its face. This would obviate the cost of printing, and would distribute the effects of inflation immediately, instead of by the slow and antiquated methods now in use.

The Chicago produce markets were generally steady yesterday, with a fair aggregate of transactions. Mess pork was active, and 5@10c per brl higher, closing at $14.87½@14.90 cash, and $15.15@15.20 seller May. Lard was in fair demand and 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $9.05@9.07½ cash, and $9.22½@9.25 seller May. Meats were quiet and a shade firmer, at 6¼@5⅜c for shoulders, 8@8⅛c for short ribs, 8⅜c for short clear, and 9@10½c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, at 93c per gallon. Flour was quiet and unchanged. Wheat was speculatively active and ⅛@¼c higher, closing at $1.18⅝ seller April, and $1.23⅛ seller May. Corn was active and ⅛@¼c higher, closing lower at 62¼@62⅜c seller April, and 65½c seller May. Oats were dull and unchanged at 43½c cash, and 46⅝@47c seller May. Rye was quiet and stronger. Barley was dull and weak at about $1.46@1.48 for No. 2. Hogs were active and steady, with sales at $5.00@6.00 for common to choice. Cattle were active and firm. Sales were chiefly at $5.25@6.10. Sheep sold at $5.00@7.75 for common to extra.

As a result of the equivocal answers of one of the witnesses before it, the District of Columbia Investigating Committee have determined to measure for themselves the work done under the paving contracts awarded by the Shepherd Government. It was stated by an expert that some of the paving which was charged at $3.20 a yard could have been put down at $1.60, just half. Gov. Shepherd increased the compensation of the contractors, so that "they might have as much as the others." Mr. Corcoran and his fellow-taxpayers may well think it would have been honester and better to have acted on the contrary principle, that they and the "others" should have as little as they had agreed to accept. The counsel of the District Government have made their answer to the charges of the memorialists.

The action of the Senate on the Currency bill leaves little hope that that body will arrest the inflation scheme of the Lower House. Senator Sherman's $382,000,000 compromise bill was up yesterday. An amendment offered by Senator Schurz to keep the currency at the limit of $356,000,000 was decisively rejected, and Senator Wright's amendment to raise the figure to $400,000,000 was then accepted. This was the signal for an inundation of amendments and substitutes for free banking, for a gutta-percha currency, for restricting circulation, and leaving it unlimited. The Senate adjourned without coming to any vote on the original bill as amended. There is nothing very definite about the proceedings except the evidence that the opinion of the Senate coincides with that of the House for inflation to $400,000,000.

The proceedings of the Congregational Council yesterday about which the public will be most curious were those held in secret session, and regarding which no information can be given. In the open meeting, long speeches were made by Drs. Storrs and Budington, explaining the motives that led them to summon the Council, and giving an account of all that had occurred between Plymouth Church and themselves. Dr. Storrs described the situation in metaphorical language, conveying the idea that Plymouth Church had bombs, hand-grenades, and other explosive material within its borders, and persisted in discharging them at intervals, so that its fellow-churches must for their own safety insist that the walls between them be strengthened, or else that the dangerous contents of its cellars be given up.

The good people of Janesville, Wis., have been holding a convention to remonstrate against the construction of a canal across the State of Illinois from Hennepin, on the Illinois River, to Rock Island, on the Mississippi River. The reason given for this remonstrance is, that, to supply such canal with water, will necessitate the construction of a feeder from Rock River, near Dixon, to the main canal. Janesville is on Rock River, and some 75 miles above Dixon. Rock River is itself a succession of falls and rapids, with occasional smooth places and deep water. Janesville insists that the State of Illinois has no right to use the water of Rock River for any such purpose, and by resolution urges the whole Wisconsin delegation in Congress to defeat any Government aid to the canal. It will strike the ordinary reader as something strange that tapping Rock River 75 miles down stream can in any way affect the water rights and privileges of Janesville, although it may disturb those of Sterling, which lies below the proposed feeder.

The city authorities of Boston have invited the Hon. Carl Schurz to deliver an oration upon Charles Sumner in Faneuil Hall, and Mr. Schurz has accepted the invitation. This is an unusual compliment to Mr. Schurz, as it might have been expected that the Boston authorities would have selected some life-long friend, and one who had stood in earlier relations to the deceased statesman. They could not, however, have selected one more competent for the duty. Like Mr. Sumner, he is both a statesman and a scholar, and like him, a finished orator. He has stood side by side with him since the Civil War, and has labored with him to allay the passions which were aroused by that strife. Like Mr. Sumner, his hands have never been polluted with a bribe. Like Mr. Sumner, he is an ardent advocate of liberty. It is fitting, therefore, that such a man should stand up in the old Cradle of Liberty and place the tribute of his eloquence upon the grave of his departed friend and fellow-worker in the cause of freedom.

Collector Simmons says that Sanborn is known in Massachusetts as "the mysterious man." His reputation as such is becoming national. How he managed to get his fat contracts; how Butler, who never saw him, could fall so ardently in love with him; and who got that large portion of his quarter of a million profits, which he says he did not retain, are some of the unknown things that have made Sanborn a synonym for mystery wherever taxpayers exist. The mysterious man has agreed to submit to another examination by the Ways and Means Committee, before which he will appear to-day. Simmons says that, when he was Internal Revenue Supervisor of New England, Sanborn came to him, backed by letters from both Secretary Richardson and Secretary Boutwell. The whole business, which is, perhaps, the greatest reproach ever cast upon the administration of the National Treasury, is the contribution of Massachusetts to our fiscal history. Ninety per cent of the taxes collected by Sanborn in Massachusetts, Simmons says, could not have been secured by the regular officers of the Internal Revenue Department. Commissioner Douglass, on the other hand, believes that what Sanborn did could have been done as well by the salaried officers of the Government.

The recent trials of George Young and Harvey D. Parker, two well-known hotel-keepers of Boston, for selling liquor, have caused considerable discussion in that city, as they were regarded as test cases. Mr. Young was acquitted, and in the case of Mr. Parker the jury failed to agree, although there was no room for doubt in either case that these gentlemen had violated the law. Taking the two cases in connection, it is very evident that no jury, unless it is packed, can be found in Boston that will send a respectable hotel-keeper to jail for selling liquor to his guests. In other words, the Temperance law of that State, as it now stands, is so odious to public sentiment that it cannot be enforced. This being the condition of things, it is a fair question to ask why such a law is kept on the books. The same obstacle is in the path of Massachusetts Prohibitionists that has wrecked so many temperance movements, namely, that the reformers will persist in flying in the face of public opinion. So long as any temperance movement is antagonistic to public sentiment, it must result in failure, and this result has been shown repeatedly in the past. Except in some few instances, this is the very danger which threatens the praying movement against intemperance, and which is already beginning to show its effects in Ohio.

THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Advisory Congregational Council to investigate certain matters of discipline affecting the Plymouth Church of Brooklyn and its pastor, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and called by the Rev. Drs. Storrs and Budington that they may be instructed as to the proper course for them to pursue in the premises, has already developed an interest which has become national instead of denominational. There is a principle underlying the deliberations of this Council which affects not only the Congregationalists but indirectly all other denominations and the general public as well. It is not simply the technical question of church polity whether a member of a Congregational church can be dropped out of its membership without a formal act of expulsion, but whether a charge of immorality can be compromised with or passed over in silence.

The real origin of this Council lies in certain charges made against Mr. Beecher by Mr. Tilton or Mr. Bowen, or both. Those charges, if true, unfit Mr. Beecher for his high position as a teacher of morality and religion, stamp him as a hypocrite and a dangerous character, and are calculated to injure the denomination with which he is identified. When these charges reached the ears of Mr. Beecher, he did not deny their truth and court an investigation of them, but he spread a broad mantle of charity over his traducers, and for the time studiously ignored the charges. When, however, they became matters of public notoriety and were spread over the country by the newspapers, and there came a demand for investigation, then did Mr. Beecher did deny them, but refused to take any further action, or to allow any to be taken. In point of fact, he snubbed his Congregational neighbors, Drs. Storrs and Budington, who had moved to have the matter cleared up, and public opinion on the whole sided with Mr. Beecher, as it always sides with one who minds his own business against one who does not. Mr. Beecher still further strengthened his position by forming a tripartite treaty with Messrs. Bowen and Tilton, both offensive and defensive, by which their mouths were closed and the seal of secrecy placed upon the whole affair. Meanwhile, Drs. Storrs and Budington continued to remonstrate with Mr. Beecher and his congregation upon their course; but remonstrance was of no avail. Under the shield of the tripartite treaty, Mr. Beecher could refuse to recognize any proposition for an investigation, and plant himself upon the high ground that if he, the injured party, could afford to forgive Bowen and Tilton, nobody else need feel aggrieved. In the meantime, Mr. Tilton dropped out of the membership of Plymouth Church upon his own motion in the face of charges of slander, and Mr. Beecher and the church sanctioned this summary proceeding, as in accordance with the usages of the denomination, and in this position he has received the effective support of his brother, the Rev. Edward Beecher.

The question whether a member can thus voluntarily drop out, or be dropped out, has given Drs. Storrs and Budington the opportunity to call the Council for advice in the premises, but the evident motive is the desire for an investigation of the charges made by Bowen and Tilton against Mr. Beecher. This is the main question pending. Looking at the character of Drs. Storrs and Budington, we are bound to conclude that they think something important to the cause of Christianity has been concealed, and, if so, Mr. Beecher can no longer afford to resist investigation on the mere ground that some harm will come thereby to Bowen and Tilton. His mantle of charity is not large enough to cover the slanderers now, even if it was before. It is impossible to read the deliberations of this Council, especially the argument of Dr. Storrs made on Wednesday, without being struck with the honesty and earnestness of these men, and with the truth of their assurances that they are not assembled to persecute Mr. Beecher or to turn the Council into an inquisition, but to protect themselves and their churches from the effect of notorious scandals. These scandals have created a neighborhood nuisance, against which they have a right to protest in a formal manner. While our sympathies have been with Mr. Beecher all along, they have been so on the presumption that an investigation would do him no harm. That is our present belief; but we do say that to longer resist an investigation on the ground that Bowen and Tilton would be harmed by it, will bring reproach upon Congregationalism in the person of its most distinguished representative.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CONTEST.

The political creed of Massachusetts has been for so long a time "I believe in the Republican Party Almighty," that the Republican press has regarded any assertion that the party was not a united whole as on a par with impugning Holy Writ or denying the intellectual supremacy of Boston. Butler, to be sure, had troubled the political pool in a very demoniac way from time to time, but respectability had succeeded in conquering him in the State at large, and the party closed up its ranks and moved forward to victory. Now, however, Butler has won. His pet, Simmons, is Collector of Boston, and the ranks have not closed this time. When the Legislature was making ready to ballot for Sumner's successor, the Republicans held no caucus, because neither faction was willing to be bound by it if the other proved to be in the majority. They went into the fight divided into two nearly equal parties. The Butler cohorts voted for Dawes, who got some support besides. The mass of the respectables cast their ballots for Hoar. The Democrats nominated Judge Curtis, and have given him nearly as many votes as either Hoar or Dawes got. Thus the Opposition in Massachusetts hold the balance of power, not between two parties, but between the two halves of the same party, the united, harmonious, indivisible Republican phalanx. The joint ballot showed that neither Dawes nor Hoar would yield to the other. This would, indeed, be impossible, for they represent utterly different political principles, though they profess to belong to the same party. The two factions cannot unite. That staunch Republican journal, the Boston *Advertiser*, says: "The conflict in the Republican party will go on until those who are now using it corruptly are crushed or take possession of it altogether." That means war to the knife.

Feeble attempts were made Tuesday and Wednesday evenings to heal the party-wounds. Tuesday evening, Dawes' friends announced a caucus. Hoar's friends wouldn't come. Wednesday evening, Dawes' adherents called a "conference." About one-third of the Republican members were present. Hoar's supporters gave notice, on entering, that they would leave forthwith if any vote was taken. Reduced to the necessity of simply talking, both halves of this band of brothers improved the occasion. The Hoar section threw out pleasant hints about "minions of the Federal Government" and "tools of Jayne's counsel and Sanborn's champion." The Dawes section retorted with Butlerian war-whoops against "blue blood" and "Boston aristocracy." When the vocabulary of abuse was exhausted, the conference ended. Strange to say, it had not healed the wounds.

It is a bad sign when a party long in power cannot be ruled by a regular caucus. The "National Republicans" of the last generation, after many years of power, split on the question of who should succeed Monroe. The regular Congressional caucus, called, as the custom then was, to nominate the party candidate for President, failed to bring together a majority of the members belonging to the party. The few who met nominated William H. Crawford. The split hurt the party mortally. Crawford was beaten by both Adams and Jackson. The National Republicans died forthwith. Massachusetts offers us a similar case. A party long in power, a failure to make a caucus-nomination by the full strength of the party, an irremediable split. Defeat comes next, and then death. If the State elects an upright, independent man as Senator, the honest members of all parties will gather around him. If she elects a Butler candidate, the dishonest elements will gather around him. In either event, the disintegration and consequent crystallization will take place. This struggle is the beginning of the end of the Republican party in Massachusetts. The beginning of its end came some time ago in Illinois and other States. In California, the end itself has come.

THE WASHINGTON INFLATIONISTS.

The New York press is pretty nearly unanimous in its denunciation of the House inflation bill. The *Tribune* says "there is no man living who can make but the wildest guess at what the legal-tender dollar will be worth three years hence," and that "national dishonor cannot coexist with national prosperity." The *Herald* expresses the belief that "people must give their grain, their cattle, their services for pieces of money printed over with the promise to pay dollars, which promise there is now not the remotest possibility will ever be kept," and that the party responsible for this state of things "is utterly immoral and rotten, and its obliteration is the only hope and safety of the country." The *World* is likewise of the opinion that the House of Representatives has taken "another and an irreparable step down hill to the abyss of repudiation," and says: "It disgraces even the ignorance and the cowardice of the Forty-third Congress; it dishonors the United States." The *Evening Post* refers to the fact that the country applauded that portion of Gen. Grant's inaugural address in 1869 in which he said that "the return to a specie basis must be provided for as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or to the country at large," and concludes that "the field grows clearer for a new organization, which shall have a policy to enact at Washington, and not merely to resolve at Cincinnati, Baltimore, or Philadelphia." The *Times* alone, ever loyal, remains complaisant under the dangerous move that has been made, and gives its party the rather doubtful compliment of saying: "That any decision whatever has been reached by either branch of Congress upon any division of the financial question is a matter for public congratulation," and the House of Representatives "must *therefore* be commended." This is indeed a sorry reason.

Measures have already been taken, in case the House inflation bill shall become a law, to place the money "where it will do the most good." A good many people are after the extra eighteen or twenty millions yet to come out, but the Philadelphia Centennial Ring seem to have the inside track. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* tells his journal that if the House inflation bill can be carried through the Senate, its passage "will change the course of a sufficient number of Senators to about make up the needed number to carry the Centennial bill." Here is evidence of a trade by which the Centennial people are to get a certain proportion of the surplus, if they help to make a law authorizing the new issue. After the Centennial folks get their share—say eight or ten millions—there will be about ten millions to divide among the other factions. Probably the Northern Pacific and Texas Pacific people are not without hopes.

THE EFFECT OF THE $20,000,000 INFLATION.

In his excellent work on the Principles of Currency, Prof. Bonamy Price says that he is disposed to believe that when the volume of our inconvertible currency, such as our own is at present, is doubled, the monetary unit,—the dollar, for instance,—loses half its value; that is, it depreciates 50 per cent. It is only justice to add that he does not lay this down categorically. He says that the law of the depreciation of such a currency is very hard to determine; that he has never been able to satisfy himself entirely as to what it really is. Still, so far as he can see, such is his view of the effect of inflation. Other writers less cautious than Mr. Price assert that such undoubtedly is the effect,—that, doubled in volume, an inconvertible currency depreciates 50 per cent; that, quadrupled in volume, it would lose 75 per cent of its value. This, we think, is the view entertained by French economists generally. At least, they seem to be of opinion that the law of depreciation is so nearly this that it is unnecessary to attempt to determine it more accurately. Says M. Courcelle Seneuil: "The law of the depreciation of an inconvertible currency may be formulated with almost mathematical and absolute certainty. The value of an inconvertible currency in circulation, whatever it may be, is equal to the unknown but definite specie value which business demands, and this value is invariable at a given time and under given commercial conditions. If we estimate at one milliard (1,000,000,000) the sum which France, for instance, needs to effect the exchanges made by means of money, the inconvertible paper emitted by the Government could never, by any possibility, represent value above one milliard. Any further addition to the volume of the currency would have for effect the proportionate depreciation of the sum emitted in excess of the demand. If two milliards of paper were emitted, the currency would lose one-half its value; if three milliards, two-thirds of its value; if four milliards, three-fourths of its value." And this depreciation is the effect only of an increase of the currency beyond the demands of business.

When so high an authority as Prof. Price doubts whether this law of the depreciation of an inconvertible paper currency is correct, it behooves us to be not too positive in asserting it. We agree with Prof. Price, however, in his saying that he believes it correct. Assuming it to be correct, then, and that the entire volume of our currency is $800,000,000, it follows that an addition of $20,000,000, which is 2½ per cent of the whole amount, depreciates the currency 2½ per cent, and the $44,000,000 5½ per cent. This is equivalent to a tax on every creditor of 2½ or 5½ per cent on the amount due to him, for the benefit of his debtors. There are so many debtors in the country that we do not wonder they have had influence enough to produce this result.

But this is not all. The $44,000,000 act is a tax in another direction. It is equivalent to a tax by Government to that amount on the whole people. Government cannot pay that sum out for nothing. It takes the wealth of the country, consumes it, and gives nothing in exchange but bits of paper. This is the first result; the tax on creditors comes after this, is slower in its operation, and less perceptible because slower. It will be hard for Congress to excuse its action in this matter before the tribunals of the civilized world. Probably there is no desire to do so.

SOUR MEATS IN COURT.

The jury in the case of Franklin McVeagh & Co. against Thorne & Co. have given judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $2,793, being the full amount claimed. This verdict will be accepted by the public not only as a righteous one but as a timely one, for it is calculated to restore confidence in the provision trade. It plainly advertises to the country that any persons injured or imposed upon in Chicago by the purchase of sour meats can have justice done them by verdicts for the full amount of damages sustained. The verdict is a better vindication of the Chicago market than all the resolutions and reports that the Packers' Association could scribble in a lifetime. This is justice, and square, honest dealing, and without these there can be no market.

The evidence in this case presents some curious facts. McVeagh & Co. claimed that they purchased a lot of hams which were to be equal to the best brand in the Chicago market. The hams, 21,000 pounds, were bought at 12½ cents per pound, and were sent to Salt Lake City, where they were reported as bad. The seller of the hams insisted that they were sold subject to the Board of Trade inspection, and that the certificate of the Inspector let him out of responsibility. The fact that there was not one good ham in the lot was established by the testimony of Mr. Raymond. Mr. Dupee, who smoked them for Thorne & Co., described them as a "miscured ham;" many of them had been dry-salted, and had not been pickled at all.

The defendant said that his mode of doing business was to buy hams of the packers and then cure them. The hams were sorted into two lots, No. 1 and No. 2. The bruised or inferior hams were laid on one side, and when packed were branded "Hugh J. Brady," a fictitious brand. In 1872, out of 560,000 hams purchased, 3,600 only went into the second lot. The No. 1 hams were sold cured only, while the No. 2 were sent to Dupee's to be smoked. Mr. Thorne and the plaintiff differed in their testimony as to the representations made concerning the character of the hams. The testimony of the Inspector was, to say the least, remarkable. He said he was an inspector of provisions, and inspected some hams for Thorne & Co.; that he found some bad and rejected them, and the remainder he certified to be good. He admitted the possibility of a few mistakes, and that he did put in some bruised hams. He understood at the time he was to inspect second-class hams. These hams when sent to the smoking-house were recognized by Mr. Dupee as a bad lot; he declared that "anything that was not merchantable,—that is, anything that was tainted, sour, or bruised, or 'stag' hams, were not first class," and these hams were not first class. He also said that rejected hams were sold at half-price; but sometimes, as now, they could not be sold at all. The next step was their inspection,—the Inspector certifying that they were good. Here is a falsehood officially certified. Dupee said they were not merchantable; Thorne said he sent only his second class to be smoked, and yet the Inspector, after picking out a few, certified the remainder to be good. The hams were put on the cars, and on arriving at Salt Lake City were found to be spoiled; *there was not one good ham in the lot.* It is immaterial what the representations actually made by Thorne were; he delivered the hams under a certificate of the Inspector that they were good; that certificate recited what was not true, and the Court and jury have decided that such a certificate cannot relieve the seller of his responsibility, nor deprive the purchaser of his remedy. In plain English, this case has determined that the certificate of an inspector of provisions in Chicago is not of the slightest legal value one way or the other as evidence of the quality of the meat inspected.

Now, is it not time for the Board of Trade to overhaul this system of inspection, and to place it on an honest footing? In the meantime, all persons who have "suffered" from the delivery of sour meats in Chicago when good meats were purchased, have only to present their claims, prove their damages, and get their money.

THE GERMAN LEGISLATURE.

The Emperor of Germany is at loggerheads with his Legislature. The cable has announced the two defeats of the Military bill in the Reichstag. The Emperor clings to it still. The salient points of the bill are two. The term of active service is reduced from three years to two, and the annual levy of recruits is raised from 130,000 to 170,000. The first proviso is one for which the Liberals have been fighting for many years. Its object, however, is not to satisfy the Liberals, but make the military mill grind out veterans more speedily. After his two years of drill, the citizen is liable to be called into service again, in the event of war, at any time during the next nine years. Under the new law, this reserve-force would be increased by 170,000 men each year instead of by 130,000, as it is now. This would involve heavier taxation. In 1872 the army and navy cost 100,000,000 thalers, or about $[illegible]. This is exclusive of pensions. If the Military bill becomes a law, the army alone will cost 113,000,000 thalers, or $96,000,000. This fact has doubtless something to do with the Reichstag's obstinacy. It evidently thinks military glory can be bought too dear. If it persists, it may have a chance to die for its faith. The Emperor is said to have decided to dissolve Parliament if the bill is again rejected.

The Press bill is another pet scheme which may come to grief. Bismarck, undaunted by the fate of his first gag-law, has prepared another. It does away, in some cases, with the seizure of periodicals, but has no other good feature. First the writer, then the editor, then the publisher, and last the seller, of any paper containing an obnoxious article is held personally responsible therefor. Nobody can sell papers without a license. No advertisements, save those "of an ordinary business character" and those which "give notices of meetings held under lawful authority," can be published. The punishment for minor offenses is a fine, which may be as high as $250. The main provision of the law, however, is: "Whoever shall represent through the press disobedience to the law or violation of it as something permissible or meritorious, shall be liable to imprisonment or detention in a fortress not exceeding two years." There are few attacks on Government policy which cannot be brought within the meaning of such a sweeping sentence. It is small wonder that the defeat of the bill is predicted.

Two centuries ago, a Spanish buccaneer landed on Goat Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, and buried a trifle of $20,000,000 in doubloons there. Four years ago, his spirit rashly mentioned the fact at a seance in 'Frisco. The startled hearers formed a society to dig for the treasure. Before their plans were perfected, dissension came. A Know-Nothing party was formed. The Irish element was cast forth into utter darkness, of which it took advantage to paddle away to the island forthwith. It thought itself unobserved. Perhaps it was. The Irishmen reached the designated spot and began to dig. The rest is easy to guess. As the pickax struck the iron chest, a spirit, with sombrero, doublet, sword, dagger, and the other requisites for the stage-pirate, suddenly appeared. The diggers fled to their boat, pursued with showers of stones hurled by spirit hands. One fugitive was knocked senseless by a blow on the head. Skeptics say that the spirited spirit was an American in disguise, but the faithful flout at the idea. Their ghostly friend has again visited them, and they mean to dig again, undaunted by the practical joke the spirits played on the rash Hibernians. Three of them have applied to Congress for formal authority to dig. Goat Island is national property. Senator Sprague introduced the bill on the 12th ultimo. As the three know exactly where the treasure is, and are sure of finding it, it is but just that they should pay something for this fortune of $20,000,000. About $5,000,000 down, and as much more when the gold is really found, would be a fair arrangement.

Bishop Kerfoot, of Pittsburgh, writes to a friend in this city: "The Lower House of the Pennsylvania Legislature on the 19th inst. adopted, by a vote of 75 to 11, a resolution asking President Grant to give Gen. Fitz-John Porter a new trial." No man who has studied Gen. Porter's case doubts the justice of giving him a new trial, and no such man, unless he is his enemy, doubts its expediency. Here is a gallant soldier, who fought bravely and skillfully for us, who was cashiered because the testimony that would have triumphantly acquitted him was inaccessible at the time of his trial, and who now offers that testimony and asks only for a hearing. Shall we refuse him bare justice?

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth*, discussing the question "Is the Republican Party in Its Decadence?" says:

> The party still lives, and promises to outlive the ravens who croak its downfall. From some occult causes it has rather gained than lost since the assembling of the present Congress, and stands better now than it did six months ago.

Yes, the party has gained, but not from "occult causes," since the assembling of the present Congress; gained, in fact, some twelve or fifteen seats in the House, by strictly partisan verdicts in contested election cases. Gained one only the other day,—Sloan (Republican) seated, vice Rawls (Democrat) unseated, for a Georgia district,—just to offset, probably, the New Hampshire election, and to show that the Republican party "stands better now [in the House] than it did six months ago."

—The Milwaukee *News* says:

> There will be more new faces in the next National House of Representatives than have ever before appeared on the opening of a new session. The Republican members from this State would do well to emulate generally the example set by J. Allen Barber, of the Third District, who unquestionably and positively declines a renomination, simply because he is tolerably certain he would be defeated should he run. Last fall the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Congressional Districts all gave Reform majorities. There is not a particle of reason for supposing they will act differently next fall; on the contrary, the last fall election was but the inception of a wave which has not reached its altitude.

—The Bloomington *Pantagraph* cannot understand it. In fellowship with other servile-to-Grant newspapers, the *Pantagraph* has been repeating the parrot-cry, "The Grange is Not Political," and here are Grange notices posted up around McLean County for Grange and Farmers' Club caucuses to nominate tickets for the town elections, in which caucuses "all who sympathize with the farmer are invited to take part."

—"The Grange is Not Political;" but a delegate County Convention of DeWitt County Farmers last week

> *Resolved*, That the exigencies are upon us and before us which impel to the determined policy of political action.

—James K. Magee, who runs a servile-to-Grant newspaper in Fulton County, and occupies a Clerkship in the Illinois Legislature, publishes his official pronunciamento as Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, for party action in the pending town elections. He says: "The Republican party proposes to fight it out on the same line that it ever has, as long as there is an enemy in the field to contend against." Then, after appointing the time (March 31) and "the usual places" for town-caucuses, Mr. Magee grandiloquently concludes:

> There are many who have hitherto been voting the Democratic ticket who, *having now no other place to go*, are ready to join hands with Republicans in the exercise of their privileges as free American citizens. I sincerely hope that all such will be received in a liberal and cordial spirit, to the end that liberty and righteousness shall prevail.

The italics are ours. The Chairman of the Republican Central Committee declares the Democratic party dead, and invites forlorn Democrats, "having now no other place to go," to join Republicans in fighting it out on that line "as long as there is an enemy in the field." That "enemy" is the Farmers' Movement. The spectacle is that of mercenary Republicans and fossilized Democrats joining, in "a liberal and cordial spirit," to put down the Farmers' Movement, "to the end that liberty and righteousness shall prevail."

—The Niles (Mich.) *Republican* declares for Newspaper Independence, and, in the course of its declaration, says:

> We believe the time is coming, is even now at hand, when the political newspaper, great or small, can, and should be more independent than ever before. . . . We do not mean to pin our faith to any one man or set of men, and give them political support, simply because they have come to the front in the Republican party. . . . We have all along advocated the great measures of the Republican party, and propose to do so still. . . . We are especially anxious that corrupt men in the Republican party should be detected in their rascality, exposed to public obloquy, and banished from office and stripped of honor, because we want only the best and purest men to hold office and enjoy public honors. The Republican party can only live by living above suspicion; it can hold the confidence of the nation only by flinging off corruption and deserving confidence.

—As long ago as 1870, Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, had a struggle with the corrupt Rings in Washington. The President was luxuriating at Long Branch. Secretary Cox telegraphed to him: "I am fighting fraud to the best of my ability; I must have your support or I must fail." What answer did the honest Secretary get? Grant *dismissed him*. Houses, horses, lands, rich presents,—these were conferred upon the President. No other President ever accepted such gifts. When the elections came, the Ring men furnished all the money his party wanted. They could afford to do so. "Addition, division, silence." These simple rules made them rich. . . . Grant has been selecting small men, "division" men, and Ring men. The ablest and best men of his party have been ruled out. He has taken Butler to his bosom. He don't "fight fraud," but dismisses those who do. Can the Republican party shake off Grant? The way their Representatives and Senators bow to his decrees tell us all about that.—*Hartford Times.*

—The tendency of Washington scandals is inevitably upwards. Senator Sumner traced the San Domingo speculation directly to the "Usurper of the Kingly prerogative" and his immediate household; Congressman Willard demonstrated that the salary-grab originated with the President, and was lobbied through Congress by him; ex-Secretary Boutwell is smirched by the Sanborn revelations, and his successor's seat is shaken by the same exposure and that of the Jayne extortions. There is not a scheme of legalized or official plunder whose clue does not lead past the understrappers and humble agents directly to lofty stations in the Government; and the investigation into the extravagances of the District Ring offers no exception. At the very opening it is seen to stretch out widely and indefinitely, with alarming ramifications.—*Boston Post.*

—Next to the military members [of Congress] there is such a superabundance of politicians in Senate and House that there are not practical business men enough in either branch to form a Finance Committee; hence the prolonged and costly delay in reaching definite action on the vital subject of the currency. At the next election for Congressmen the voters of the Union might do a great deal worse than put in practice Mr. B. H. Hill's counsel: leave the Generals, Colonels, et cetera, at home, and send to Washington, if not statesmen, at least jurists, merchants, bankers, and manufacturers.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE THIRD TRIAL.

Mrs. Armand's Latest Attempt to Commit Suicide.

The Result is the Death of Her Step-Daughter.

She Herself Escapes as Usual.

The Child "Accidentally Poisoned."

The neighborhood of Twelfth and Jefferson streets is agitated over the death of a child by poison, and the stepmother, who is lying very low from the effects of a dose of morphine, is accused of having administered the drug to her stepdaughter, though a Coroner's jury have determined otherwise.

THE FAMILY LIVE

at No. 191 West Twelfth street, occupying the second flat of a two-story dwelling, and consisted of Henry Armand, the father; Anna, his wife; Willie, 11 years of age; and Alice, aged 8. It is the latter who is dead.

THE SECOND WIFE.

The children were not those of the present Mrs. Armand, but of a former wife, from whom Armand was divorced three years ago on account of her adultery. About a year subsequently, he met at Laporte, Ind., the woman whom he now calls wife. Her maiden name was Johns, and she has relatives living somewhere in Ohio. He married her after a brief courtship, and, returning to Chicago, went to live on Forquer street, taking his children with him, the Court having given him their custody. The new wife, although an excellent woman in many respects, has a "fiery temper," and, as a relative expressed it, "wore the pants, and was boss of the house." She has a

SUPERLATIVELY JEALOUS DISPOSITION,

and the honeymoon was scarcely over before she began accusing her husband of "keeping company" with his former wife. He is a steady, sober, and industrious man, and has been employed for a long time as watchman at the Illinois River Elevator, near the foot of West Washington street. Away from home at nights necessarily, Mrs. Armand imagined that he was in the habit of meeting his "first love" at the elevator, and spending an occasional evening with her. Her jealousy was uncontrollable, and the more she thought of his supposed faithlessness the more unreasonable she became. Many a night she wandered in the vicinity of the elevator, hoping to catch him, but she never did.

PRIOR ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

About a year ago she had worked herself into such a condition of mind that she began to talk of committing suicide, and one evening swallowed about an ounce of some opiate, and came within an ace of dying. Emetics and a stomach-pump alone saved her life. A short time afterward the family moved to Canal street, and while living there jealousy again made her wild, and she took a dose of "Paris Green." She escaped death a second time miraculously, and it was hoped by her husband that she would see the folly of her conduct and be happy.

INTIMATIONS.

In May last they moved to No. 191 West Twelfth street, and her jealousy again gained the upper hand about a month ago. During the past two or three weeks she told her husband several times that some morning he would come home and find her and Allie gone. The neighbors heard of this, and construed it into a threat that she intended to poison herself and the child.

GETTING READY.

Tuesday morning she bought some morphine on the South Side, and, in the afternoon, five half-grain powders at the drug-store on the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets, and sent Alice to another druggist's for more. He, however, refused to give her any, having been admonished by a friend of the family to do so.

During the day Mrs. Armand frequently said she intended killing herself, and the lady who lives on the first flat of the house took the morphine from her, fearing she would carry out her threat. She talked about it so much that the woman believed she was "blowing," and gave her the drug about dusk.

PROPOSING A SEPARATION.

Later in the evening Armand told his wife that he had had enough of her absurd "carryings-on,"—that he could endure it no longer,—and talked to her about dividing his property between them, taking the children, and going away, and suggested that she go to her home. She had nothing to say about it as to whether she was willing or not. He told her that he feared she would harm the children, and that she had acted toward him so unjustly and outrageously that he did not care what injury she did to herself.

THE DEATH SCENE.

The woman went to bed with the little girl about 10 o'clock at night, and at 7 o'clock in the morning she was found in a semi-comatose condition, with her arms around the dead child. Dr. Denke, who lives opposite, was sent for, and from his examination was satisfied that Alice had breathed her last three or four hours before. He gave the mother emetics and bromides, and, in a little while, restored her to consciousness, so she could speak. She said that during the night Alice had asked for a glass of water, and as she (the woman) was too weak to get it for her, having taken morphine before going to bed, she told her to get up and take a drink out of the pail, and not from the goblet, as it contained medicine. The next thing she knew, she awoke; how long afterwards she could not tell; the child was lying beside her, breathing heavily, and she felt that Alice was dying. When asked why she did not cry out for assistance she made no reply. She added that she did not intend to poison the child,—that she loved both the little boy and girl very dearly.

THE INQUEST.

The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest, and Deputy Pilgrim impanneled a jury and heard the testimony of the mother, and one or two others. Two cards were shown, on which was written Mrs. Armand's "dying request." She was particularly solicitous about the children, asking that they be disposed of as she wished, and telling her husband to deliver her body to the city authorities. This "last letter" had great weight with the jurymen, they believing that she would not have shown such tender feeling for the boy and girl, and that the fact of her having expressed herself as to their disposition, was proof that she did not give morphine to Alice. They accordingly rendered a verdict that the poisoning of the child was accidental.

Mrs. Armand was [illegible]

...ge in Washington. The President ...ting at Long Branch. Secretary ...hed to him: "I am fighting fraud ... of my ability; I must have your ... must fail." What answer did the ...etary get? Grant dismissed him. ...ses, lands, rich presents,—these ...ed upon the President. No other ...er accepted such gifts. When the ...ne, the Ring men furnished all the ...aty wanted. They could afford to ...ddition, division, silence." These ...made them rich. ... Grant has ...g small men, "division" men, and ... The ablest and best men of his ...een ruled out. He has taken Butler ... He don't "fight fraud," but dis... who do. Can the Republican party ...rant? The way their Representatives ...s bow to his decrees tell us all about ...ford Times.

...dency of Washington scandals is in...wards. Senator Sumner traced the ...o speculation directly to the "Usurp...ngly prerogative" and his immediate ... Congressman Willard demonstrated ...ry-grab originated with the Presi...as lobbied through Congress by him; ...y Boutwell is smirched by ...rn revelations, and his succes... is shaken by the same exposure ... the Jayne extortions. There is not ... legalized or official plunder whose ...ot lead past the understrappers and ...nts directly to lofty stations in the ...t; and the investigation into the ex... of the District Ring offers no ex...t the very opening it is seen to stretch ...and indefinitely, with alarming rami...Boston Post.

... the military members [of Congress] ...h a superabundance of politicians in ... House that there are not practical ...en enough in either branch to form a ...mmittee; hence the prolonged and ...y in reaching definite action on the ...t of the currency. At the next elec...ngressmen the voters of the Union ... great deal worse than put in practice ... Hill's counsel: leave the Generals, ...t ceters, at home, and send to Wash...not statesmen, at least jurists, mer...kers, and manufacturers.—Philadel...ver.

...HE THIRD TRIAL.

...rmand's Latest Attempt to Commit Suicide.

...ilt is the Death of Her Step-Daughter.

...erself Escapes as Usual.

...ild "Accidentally Poisoned."

...ghborhood of Twelfth and Jefferson ...agitated over the death of a child by ...d the stepmother, who is lying very ... the effects of a dose of morphine, is ... having administered the drug to her ...ter, though a Coroner's jury have de... otherwise.

THE FAMILY LIVE

...l West Twelfth street, occupying the ...at of a two-story dwelling, and con... Henry Armand, the father; Anna, his ...lie, 11 years of age; and Alice, aged ... the latter who is dead.

THE SECOND WIFE.

...ildren were not those of the present ...mand, but of a former wife, from whom ...was divorced three years ago on ac...er adultery. About a year subsequently, ... Laporte, Ind., the woman whom he now ... Her maiden name was Johns, and ...latives living somewhere in Ohio. He ...her after a brief courtship, and, return...icago, went to live on Forquer street, ... children with him, the Court having ...n their custody. The new wife, al...n excellent woman in many respects, ...ery temper," and, as a relative ex..., "wore the pants, and was boss of ...". She has a

...PERLATIVELY JEALOUS DISPOSITION,

...oneymoon was scarcely over before she ...ccusing her husband of "keep...pany" with his former wife. He ...dy, sober, and industrious man, and ... employed for a long time as watchman ...inois River Elevator, near the foot of ...shington street. Away from home at ...ecessarily, Mrs. Armand imagined that ... the habit of meeting his "first love" ...evator, and spending an occasional even...her. Her jealousy was uncontrollable, ...more she thought of his supposed faith...the more unreasonable she became. ...ight she wandered in the vicinity of ...tor, hoping to catch him, but she never ...

PRIOR ATTEMPTS AT SUICIDE.

... a year ago she had worked herself ...h a condition of mind that ...an to talk of committing suicide. ...evening swallowed about an ounce of ...ate, and came within an ace of dying. ... and a stomach-pump alone saved her ...short time afterward the family moved ... street, and while living there jealousy ...ade her wild, and she took a dose of ...Green." She escaped death a second ...aculously, and it was hoped by her hus...t she would see the folly of her conduct ...appy.

INTIMATIONS.

...y last they moved to No. 191 West ...street, and her jealousy again gained ...r hand about a month ago. During the ...or three weeks she told her husband ...imes that some morning he would come ...d find her and Allie gone. The neigh...rd of this, and construed it into a threat ... intended to poison herself and the ...

GETTING READY.

...ay morning she bought some morphine ...outh Side, and, in the afternoon, five ...n powders at the drug-store on the cor... Twelfth and Halsted streets, and sent ...another druggist's for more. He, how...used to give her any, having been ad...d by a friend of the family to do so. ... the day Mrs. Armand frequently said ...ded killing herself, and the lady who ...the first flat of the house took the mor...om her, fearing she would carry out her ... She talked about it so much that the ...elieved she was "blowing," and gave ...rug about dusk.

PROPOSING A SEPARATION.

...in the evening Armand told his wife that ... had enough of her absurd "carry...—that he could endure it no longer,—and ... her about dividing his property be...em, taking the children, and going away. ...gested that she go to her home. She had ... to say about it as to whether she was ...er not. He told her that he feared she ...arm the children, and that she had acted ...im so unjustly and outrageously that he ...are what injury she did to herself.

THE DEATH SCENE.

...woman went to bed with the little girl ... o'clock at night, and at 7 o'clock in the ..., she was found in a semi-comatose con...with her arms around the dead child. Dr. ..., who lives opposite, was sent for, and from ...amination was satisfied that Alice ...breathed her last three or ... hours before. He gave the ... emetics and bromides, and, in a little ...restored her to consciousness, so she ...peak. She said that during the night ...d asked for a glass of water, and as she ...man) was too weak to get it for her, hav...en morphine before going to bed, she ... to get up and take a drink out of the ... and not from the goblet, as it contained ...s. The next thing she knew, she awoke; ...g afterwards she could not tell; the ... lying beside her, breathing heavily, and ... that Alice was dying. When asked why ... not cry out for assistance she made no ... She added that she did not intend to ... the child,—that she loved both the little ... girl very dearly.

THE INQUEST.

... Coroner was notified to hold an inquest, ...eputy Pilgrim impanneled a jury and ... the testimony of the mother, and one or ...hers. Two cards were shown, on which ...ritten Mrs. Armand's "dying request." ...s particularly solicitous about the ..., asking that they be disposed of as she ..., and telling her husband to deliver her ... the city authorities. This "last letter" ...at weight with the jurymen, they believ...at she would not have shown such tender ... for the boy and girl, and that the fact of ...ving expressed herself as to their disposi...e proof that she did not give morphine ...e. They accordingly rendered a verdict ... poisoning of the child was accidental, ... Armand was ... [illegible]

POLITICAL.

The Massachusetts Legislature Unable to Choose a Senator.

Another Ballot Taken Yesterday Without Material Change.

Dawes Gains Slightly, but Is Still Far from Election.

Banks and Adams the Second Choice of the Dawes and Hoar Men.

The Massachusetts Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., March 26.—Both factions of the Republicans have got sick of canvassing. the stormy gatherings of last night showing that that method, as long as the present temper lasts, instead of tending to reconcile, only serves to rend the two interests farther apart. Therefore in the future no more such attempts will be made.

THE VOTE OF TO-MORROW,

it is agreed, will be substantially the same as that of to-day. But both sides will then have agreed that it is impossible to elect either Dawes or Hoar, and it is likely that Saturday may see the end of the dead-lock. It seems to be all with the Democrats now, and they are conscious of it, being greatly elated that the power lies in their hands. Many of them are specially jubilant,—so much so that

THE DEMOCRATIC CAT,

having the Republican mouse in its claws, seems inclined to play with it before making good its victory. They are, however, hindered in their object by the unexpected approval shown by their constituents regarding their firm stand and unbroken front for Judge Curtis. The "Unterrified" are shouting to them to stand by him to the last, but the Democratic members know better than to throw away the opportunity in that way and will doubtless show their hand on Saturday, at which time it is said that, though an election may not take place, there will certainly be a new deal, and a change on all sides. It depends now a great deal on which of

THE REPUBLICAN FACTIONS

break first, and the Democrats will probably not take the initiative. If, for instance, the Hoar men break first, and go for Charles Francis Adams, on the next ballot the Democrats will follow suit and bring about an election; but it is said that there is more likelihood of the Dawes men first

BREAKING FOR BANKS,

and it is claimed that Banks would carry a larger proportion of the Democrats than would Adams. Should both sides of the Republicans break simultaneously in this way, the whole aspect would change instantly, arraying Adams and Banks on opposite sides. Many of the supporters of Dawes have to-day spoken very favorably of Banks, the key-note having been struck in the caucus of last night, when the Dawes men spoke of electing a candidate from the people as against the "blue-blood" represented by Mr. Hoar.

SECRET CONFERENCES

are in session to-night, and the hotel lobbies are particularly lively. There is good authority for saying that both the Hoar and Dawes faction are in negotiation with the Democrats, not with any view to the advancement of their candidates, but for the choice of a compromise candidate. The most straight-out Republicans of both factions appear very despondent, some of them even saying that nothing but anarchy in the party and its early dissolution can come out of this.

[To the Associated Press.]

BOSTON, March 26.—The joint convention took another ballot for Senator, as follows: Whole number of votes, 277; necessary to a choice, 139; Henry L. Dawes, 92; B. R. Curtis, 74; N. P. Banks, 6; John G. Whittier, 2; E. R. Hoar, 81; John E. Sanford, 1; William B. Washburn, 1.

CRIME.

A Bank Officer Attacked by Would-Be Robbers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., March 26.—Late last night Frank Higgins, Cashier of the City Bank, was attacked by robbers, severely beaten, and nearly killed. His cries attracted the attention of neighbors, and frightened his assailants, who were forced to leave without getting the keys of the safe. Mr. Higgins is now in a critical condition.

Charged with Altering Bank-Notes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 26.—Eugene Baker, a young man 23 years of age, son of Dr. E. L. Baker, of this city, was arrested to-day by Detective Nevins, charged with altering bank notes. His method was to cut the notes apart, and paste the different denominations together, and pass them as of a larger denomination. A two-dollar and one-dollar bill would be fixed up, and both fixed for twos. He has been engaged in the business for some time. A telegram was sent to Detective Sullivan, of Detroit, notifying him of the arrest of Baker, and the young man will probably be taken to Detroit to-morrow, and arraigned before the United States Commissioner.

Railroad Robbers Sentenced.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., March 26.—An entire family were arrested some time ago for stealing goods from the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. After several weeks of confinement in the city and county jails, the case came up in court, and it was proven that the mother beat her children if they refused to go out and steal. The father goes to Joliet for one year, the mother for three, and the children to the Reform School.

Murder in Lexington, Ky.—In Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., March 26.—The *Enquirer's* Lexington, Ky., special reports that Mike Collins to-day twice shot at Frank Higgins, one ball taking effect in the abdomen and lodging in the bladder. Both were Irish milkmen, and were quarreling about their business.

This afternoon V. I. Sinclair, a shipping clerk of Younglee, Sinclair & Randall, struck Conrad Schulte, a discharged porter, on the head with a dray-pin, from the effects of which he died this evening. Sinclair, who was arrested, and released on $10,000 bail, said Schulte came drunk to a business house and hunted him up with a knife. Schulte left the place, and it was two hours afterwards when he was found lying on the street in a dying condition, where he had wandered and fell.

Murder in Jackson, Miss.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—The *Appeal's* Jackson special says that Col. Robert J. Miller, a prominent lawyer of Vicksburg, was shot and fatally wounded there by W. R. Spears, also a lawyer, who drove up to Miller's office in a carriage and sent a driver up for him. Just then Miller came down the street, and Spears called to him. When Miller approached the carriage, Spears fired, hitting him in the forehead. Miller fell, and Spears fired four other shots into his body. Spears was taken to jail amid great excitement and threats of violence. Miller to-day at noon was alive, but little hopes of his recovery is entertained. They had been considered friends. The affair is shrouded in mystery. A woman is probably at the bottom of it.

Murder and Lynching in Kansas.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., March 26.—At Jacksonville hamlet, 45 miles southwest of this city, on Wednesday last, John R. Pierce shot his father-in-law, Anthony Amerd, two balls taking effect, causing death in a few hours. Pierce escaped to the Neosho bottom, pursued by the vigilants, who fired the tall grass in the river bottom, drawing him from his hiding place. He swam the river, but he was finally overtaken, captured by the vigilants and hung to a tree. The vigilants gave notice to the officials at Jacksonville where the body could be found, and they took it in charge.

Fatal Encounter in Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 26.—Thomas Calkins, an ex-policeman, attacked J. W. Lavins, local editor of the *Vicksburger*, cutting him in the neck with a knife. Lavins then shot Calkins twice, killing him instantly.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, northwesterly winds, lower temperature, high barometer, falling in the evening, and generally clear weather. The condition in the Central Mississippi and Lower Ohio Valleys favor the formation of tornadoes.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on April 1.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 26—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckinr'dg	30.20	12	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Cairo	30.18	47	N. E., fresh.	.01	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.88	29	S., light.	.....	Cloudy.
Chicago	30.17	30	W., fresh.	.10	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.12	47	N. W., fresh.	.10	Clear.
Cleveland	30.09	32	N., fresh	.02	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.27	24	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
Detroit	30.10	30	N. W., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Duluth	30.05	16	S. W., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Escanaba	30.07	11	Calm	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry	29.77	13	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Ft. Gibson	30.08	49	N., gentle	.02	Fair.
LaCrosse	30.27	12	N. W., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Leavenw'th	30.24	33	E., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.06	15	W., fresh	.01	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.18	23	W., fresh	.12	Clear.
Omaha	30.37	24	N., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Pembina	29.96	11	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
Toledo	30.14	33	W., fresh	.....	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.38	20	W., light	.05	Fair.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Competition for the Emigrant Business from New York West.

Three Leading Roads Engaged in an Open War.

Other Items of Railroad News.

Emigrants Fares.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 26.—The officers of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad have made a discovery which has led to the reduction of the rates of fare to emigrants nearly 50 per cent. The three great railroads to the West—the New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Erie—have hitherto divided the transportation of emigrants among them, and the rates to all important Western points have been uniform. It is now known that a contract was recently made by the Erie Road with the Inman, National, Williams & Guion, White Star, Anchor, and State lines of steamships, whereby tickets should be sold in European cities for the transportation of passengers from New York to Chicago by the Erie Road for $10.

THE UNIFORM PRICE AGREED UPON

between these three railroads for such transportation is $13. By this scheme Erie has monopolized Western-bound passengers arriving by these six principal lines. The steamship arriving yesterday ordered at Castle Garden that all her passengers bound West be transported by the Erie Road. On relinquishing their through ticket, therefore, passengers were given tickets over the Erie Road. The Pennsylvania Road has for some time had a contract for transporting West all the passengers by the Cunard steamers. This state of affairs was soon discovered by the agents of the New York Central, and was reported at the Company's headquarters. The Vice-President of the road at once sent a letter to the Commissioners of Emigration, stating that, as these two competitors had monopolized the arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden, his Company had decided to withdraw their agent at that place. He also requested the Commissioners to warn emigrants in future against the

OVERCHARGES FOR TRANSPORTATION

to Western points made by the Erie and Pennsylvania Railroads, as the New York Central Road would hereafter convey passengers West for nearly 50 per cent less than the other roads do. Single tickets to emigrants by this road from here to Chicago are now $7; to Cincinnati, $7; to St. Louis, $9.55; to Omaha, $16; to Milwaukee, $8; to Kansas City, $15, etc. Of course, the Erie and Pennsylvania Roads could not hope to successfully compete with the New York Central unless they

REDUCED THEIR OWN RATES.

They therefore notified the Commissioners that they have put down their charge for passenger transportation to compare with the New York Central. The emigrants—a needy class—will be greatly benefited by the competition between the railroads, but it is improbable that these rates will continue long in effect.

Minnesota Freights.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINONA, Minn., March 26.—Another circular was promulgated to-day by the Chicago & Northwestern Company, to induce holders of wheat to ship. In effect, the Company offer to throw off all storage and elevator charges at Winona, on through shipments before April 1. Shippers are also allowed the choice of Milwaukee or Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

SUITS UNDER THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD LAW.

The opinion prevalent in railroad circles is that the suits instituted for violation of the new Illinois Railroad law will not be brought to trial speedily. Actions have been commenced against four companies—the Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and Illinois Central. Fully as good causes of action exist against all the other companies in the State. None of them regard the schedules put out by the Commissioners, and are believed to have no intention of complying therewith unless required by the highest authority in the land. The suit against the Alton is set for trial in Springfield next May, but it is not expected to be called at that time. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy case comes next in order. Mr. Wirt Dexter is now engaged upon it. Unless forced, the Company will not go to trial under a year. The fact that no American precedent exists for these cases renders them extremely difficult to prepare. The point at which a rate ceases to be reasonable, and becomes extortionate, is an exceedingly fine one to establish. Yet this precise question must be determined in the case of the Northwestern Company. That suit was instituted before the Commissioners' schedules were declared prima facie evidence of reasonable rates. The burden of proving what is reasonable, therefore, devolves upon the Attorney-General. Now there has as yet been ascertained but one way of determining the question, requiring an accurate knowledge of the number of miles run by all the trains of the Company over the particular line for, say, the last fiscal year, the total number of miles run by freight-trains and by passenger-trains separately, the gross receipts of freight-service and of passenger-service, the total number of tons of freight carried, and also the number of tons carried one mile. From these data and detailed accounts of the operating expenses the approximate cost of moving one ton of freight one mile can be ascertained. The result, after deducting operating expenses, interest on bonds, and all necessary expenses, will be net, which, taken in connection with the valuation of the road, will show whether it is a fair return upon the investment.

This detailed information is precisely what the Companies proceeded against are now procuring, and without it they cannot satisfactorily proceed to trial. To keep these figures at hand ready for momentary use would require a vast army of clerks; but it is not apparent how the railroads can otherwise present their cases in the several Western States under the new laws. Greatly increased expenses and almost continuous litigation will accompany their enforcement.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI BUSINESS.

A meeting of all the Superintendents and General Freight Agents interested in Upper Mississippi business was held in the general office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Wednesday last. A protracted discussion ensued, but no definite conclusion was reached, owing in part to the Illinois Central Company holding aloof from the Convention. That Company, by its connection with the Northern Packet Line, handles a vast amount of Minnesota business, and no agreement would be satisfactory to which the Central was not a party. They therefore adjourned until Monday afternoon, when a result will doubtless be arrived at. This business, originating in one State and passing through others, is not affected by the recent legislation of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 26.—The steamship Colima has not been spoken since leaving Mazatlan. She reached that port on the 12th, four days from Acapulco, with troops for Mazatlan. There is no truth in the report that her screw was broken, as telegraphed before, but the screw was shortened, and the steamer thereby rendered unable to make much more than 100 miles per day. We have this from the office. The Colima will be due here the last of this week or the first of next.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Arrived, steamships Java and City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

FOREIGN.

Desperate Fighting Between the Carlists and Republicans Near Bilboa.

The Spaniards Again Badly Defeated in Cuba.

Discouraging Reports Concerning Bismarck's Health.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 26.—A desperate engagement took place yesterday before Bilboa. The Republican army, under Marshal Serrano, at 6 o'clock in the morning attacked the Carlists, who offered a stubborn resistance. The battle lasted all day, ceasing only with nightfall, when the Republican army encamped in positions wrested from the Carlists. The loss of the Republicans in killed was 470. Gen. Loma commanded the centre and Gen. Primo de Rivera the right. It is probable that the battle will be renewed to-day.

MADRID, March 26.—The Minister of War has telegraphed the congratulations of the Cabinet to Marshal Serrano.

CUBA.

KEY WEST, March 26.—A dispatch received by boat from Havana says it is reported there that the Spaniards lost very heavily in the battle at Guasimoclara, near Puerto Principe. The Cubans remained in possession of the field at night, and the killed and wounded fell into their hands.

HAVANA, March 26.—The financial crisis continues, every hour increasing the premium on gold or exchange. Gold is quoted at 250. The banks refuse to discount commercial paper.

GERMANY.

LONDON, March 27.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* from Berlin says the reports in regard to Prince Bismarck's illness are discouraging. The patient is in a state of great prostration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 26.—At a meeting of the leading Irish members of Parliament last evening, it was determined to press the subject of home rule during the present session, notwithstanding the failure of Dr. Butts' amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

Mundale made a speech at a public meeting last night, declaring it to be his conviction that the party in the United States which abolished slavery would yet succeed in establishing arbitration as a method of settling disputes between nations.

LONDON, March 26.—A *Times'* special from Madrid states that Marshal Serrano renewed the attack on the Carlists before Bilboa at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the Marshal telegraphed to Madrid that the combat was obstinate, but the advantages were with his troops.

The Royal Marines and the Rifle Brigade have arrived from Ashantee.

Herald Cable Special.

LONDON, March 26.—The remains of Dr. Livingstone left Aden on the 23d inst., in mail-steamer Maleva, for England. They are encased in a lead coffin, and preserved in salt. The body was fully recognized at Zanzibar.

AUSTRIA.

LONDON, March 27.—A Vienna telegram to the *Daily News* reports that the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Naples, where he will meet the King of Italy and accompany him to Turin.

ST. LOUIS' INSTITUTION.

Licensed Prostitution—Features of a Bill Passed Yesterday by the State Senate.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The Senate this afternoon passed another bill for the regulation of the social evil in this city. It provides that the present Social Evil Hospital shall be maintained as a free hospital for prostitutes afflicted with venereal diseases; also that the House of Industry being built shall be maintained by the city as a reformatory for prostitutes. All physicians treating any person having the reputation of being a prostitute, or who are suspected of so being, for venereal disease are to report the case at once to the Board of Police Commissioners, the Vice-President of which shall, at the discretion of the Board, issue his warrant for the confinement of such person in the said hospital for treatment. Any police-officer visiting any house of ill-fame, except in the discharge of his duty as an officer, shall be liable to a fine of from $5 to $50, and any police-officer receiving any gift or consideration of any kind from any keeper or inmate of a bawdy house shall be subjected to the same fine.

The bill also forbids the raiding of bawdy houses, and prohibits the arrest of keepers or inmates, except upon the affidavit of some reliable person. This bill repeals all acts, special or general, not consistent with its provisions.

This bill and the one passed by the Senate a few days ago, which strikes the word "regulate" from the City charter of St. Louis will go to the House at the same time, and it is believed both will pass by a large majority.

THE MOUNTAIN SENSATION.

Further Accounts of the North Carolina Mystery.

Near the Volcanic Regions, McDowell County, N. C., Correspondence of the Asheville Expositor.

The first signs of alarm in this locality were witnessed on the 10th of February, about 1 o'clock in the evening. This consisted in what the people call a "terrible lumbering," the earth seeming to "quiver" to a frightful extent. Some parties describe it as terrible thunder, gradually dying away in the distance; others describe the noise as the roaring of heavy artillery in the distance.

And on the 12th of February, two gentlemen were on the highest point of Bald Mountain, at what is known as Harris' View,—which is said to be next to Mt. Mitchell in height. On that day these gentlemen heard this strange noise. One of the gentlemen says it first reminded him of the falling of heavy timber, and presented a strange combination of sounds and impressions. Parties living on the mountain-sides, and at the foot, heard the same—all think that the noise was within the mountain. One man says when he was on one side of the mountain the terrible noise was in the direction of the mountain,—and, when on the opposite side, the same indications were observed. All feel satisfied that the noise proceeds alone from this mountain.

But on the 22d of February the noise had reached such a point as to become perfectly terrible. Among the persons living on this mountain are Mr. Camp, Johnston Elliott, Noah Elliott, Widow Nanny, George Morgan, James Gilbert, and others. From the statement of all these parties, and perhaps fifty others, the mountain was actually "shaking," the moving was like the entire mountain was giving away, the table-ware and the furniture in the houses rocking and jolting with frightful force. One man, riding on horseback, his horse became fearfully frightened, and it is said that the cattle have become alarmed and wandered from their usual range.

Such was the alarm that about 12 o'clock at night on the 22d, the people for miles around began to assemble at a man's house by the name of Camp. And Camp having gone to the wood-pile for wood, became so alarmed that he fell upon his knees and began to pray aloud. Very soon the terrible "quaking" of the mountain was such that the great crowd now assembled engaged in prayer. At daybreak on Monday morning of the 25th ult. George Logan, a colored Baptist preacher, was sent for in great haste, and so impatient were they of his arrival that a portion of the crowd met him on the road, beseeching him to come and pray and preach. The people thus assembled remained in these devotions for three days, when they moved a short distance to a vacant house, the property of Harris Elliott. About the third day Billy Logan, a white man and Baptist preacher, was sent for, who came immediately. On March 3, the Rev. J. M. Lumly, the Methodist minister in charge of the Broad River Mission, was importuned to attend and preach, who promptly complied.

From an eye witness, the scenes are described as most strange and extraordinary. The people came flocking in crowds of fifteen and twenty, including men, women, and children, all presenting the most terrible state of fear, despair, and penitence.

On the day Mr. Lumley preached, the house was literally packed, the preacher barely having room to stand; so great was the rush to hear, that many rushed up the side of the walls and crowded on the joists above—only a portion of the upper story having a floor.

The portion having the floor was filled, thus forming a sort of gallery; and many not being able to enter the house, crowded their heads in the door and all around the house manifesting the most intense interest. When the call was made for mourners, the people rushed from all parts of the house and from outside of the house with almost frantic yells, and upon each other, all praying and supplicating in the most heartfelt and agonizing manner ever witnessed on earth.

During this time the people all lived in common—no attention was given to labor or property—cattle, horses, and hogs were turned to the woods, and the entire people within the range of this awful excitement have concluded that they have but a few days to live. About 100 have made profession of religion. The closing scenes of this strange meeting are represented as most peculiar and wonderful.

During most of this period of 16 days the mountain had continued at intervals to present the same alarming impressions. But having prayed, shouted, sung, and agonized for this long period, they separated with the promise that all would remain and die if necessary. It is said that the awe-striken countenances, the melancholy demeanor of this vast crowd on the breaking up of the devotions, are beyond all description.

In these excited devotions it seems that all became perfectly resigned to what seemed an inevitable fate. All past differences were forgotten, and mutual amnesty seemed to be the universal feeling. One old woman, a strong Baptist in her religious opinions, cried out to Brother Lumley, the Methodist minister, "Now is the time to unite, as we are all soon to go to the Judgment."

It will be proper to remark that many of these people were not, heretofore, in the habit of attend church; they lived in the utmost disregard of the Sabbath, and have given but little attention to education.

Whatever may be the nature of this terrible "quaking mountain," it is certain that the effect upon the people has been the most wonderful on record.

As I write, the excitement is not so great, but all are fearfully apprehensive of some terrible calamity.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 26.—The *Daily News* has received the following dispatch from Marion to-day: "News has just arrived here that the shocks on Stone Mountain were more violent last night than at any time since the commencement of the volcanic disturbance."

STATE LEGISLATURES.

The Railroad Bills in the California Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Legislature and the Mining Tax.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The Senate this afternoon passed a bill abolishing the new City Hall Commission in this city, leaving the work of completing it to the Board of Supervisors; also, authorizing the issuance of $750,000 in bonds to meet the present contracts of the Commission. The bill for enforcing education in this State has passed the Assembly.

The Senatorial Bribery Investigation Committee has reported that no improper influences were used to secure the election of Messrs. Booth and Hagar to the United States Senate, but that improper advances had been made to the Legislators by certain persons, who acted wholly on their own authority, and with no other responsibility. The report acquits Baruck, who made charges of malice in the matter.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—The question of regulating fares and freights on railroads in this State came before the Senate this afternoon. Mr. Farley's substitute bill relating to the Board of Transportation Commissioners, took the place of all other bills before the Senate. Several amendments were offered, and all the afternoon was consumed discussing them. The character of the debate and number of modifications offered seem to indicate that there will be little, if any, legislation on railroad matters at this session, the time now being too short to examine all of the measures thoroughly; and it appears to be the policy of the enemies of legislation of this kind to still further complicate and delay matters, and thus defeat all.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 26.—In the House this afternoon, the vote whereby the House refused to engross the Liquor bill this morning was reconsidered—yeas, 44; nays, 39.

The House then again refused to engross the bill—47 to 39.

The following bills passed: The House bill for prescribing the mode for appropriation of property by corporations; Senate bill to provide that persons charged with crimes who were insane at the time the crime was committed, shall be examined before a special jury as to their sanity before being tried for the crime charged against them; Senate bill providing that no Trustee or relative of any Trustee, by blood or marriage, shall be elected or appointed to any position at the Ohio Agricultural College.

In the Senate all the afternoon was spent in listening to arguments in the Welsh-Weimer contested-election case.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 26.—The House today ordered to a third reading a substitute for the bill imposing a tax of 4 cents on anthracite coal. The substitute provides that a tax of 5 mills shall be imposed on franchises of all incorporated coal companies as measured by the value of their corporate property.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., March 26.—The Senate has passed the Compulsory Educational bill—13 to 6.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A Strikers' Riot—One Man Seriously Injured—No Arrests.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A few days ago the laborers employed in mining the new tunnels of the Delaware & Lackawana Railroad near the Hundred Steps, Hoboken, N. J., struck for an increase of their wages from $1.50 to $2 per day. The strikers are not employes of the Company, but were engaged by the contractors who have undertaken the work. Hearing of the strike, Carl Piiesi, an Italian, engaged thirty of his countrymen yesterday and took them over to the tunnel this morning, and offered them as substitutes for the strikers, engaging to act himself as foreman and interpreter. The men were gladly accepted and at once set to work. A crowd of strikers were idling around the scene of their late labors, and on seeing the Italians begin work, they assailed them with stones. Piiesi was knocked down and stunned by the first attack, and his companions, many of whom were more or less injured, fled in all directions. The police were summoned and soon appeared and dispersed the rioters. Piiesi was carried to the station, and, on being examined by the surgeon, it was found that he was suffering from concussion of the brain. He was taken to the hospital. His recovery is thought doubtful. None of the Italians could identify their assailants, therefore no arrests were made.

The Erie Railroad Troubles.

NEW YORK, March 26.—A Susquehanna (Penn.) dispatch states that 900 workmen left the Erie machine-shops there yesterday, to compel by a strike the payment of their wages for February. The men say that one of the stipulations at the settlement of the strike a month ago was that they would be paid on or before the 15th of each month regularly. The march from the shops was made amid the ringing of bells and the screaming of whistles. The turn-table has been crippled, as also were engines by taking out the pins. As fast as trains arrive they are "fixed." Only mail trains can leave, and stock trains go east to Deposit, where the feeding yard is located. By order of the Mayor the saloons are closed.

DIED ON THE CARS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., March 26.—A man whose name appears to have been Oliver Copeland, who was, according to a ticket found on his person, on his way from Memphis to Champaign, died in the Illinois Central train in this city, this afternoon, a moment after taking his seat in the car. He had evidently been in bad health, and so informed the man who helped him from one train to the other. He had been staying in Memphis, but left there last night. He had some little money, a blank book or two, some letters and photographs. The body was taken in charge of by the Illinois Central authorities, and at the inquest it was discovered that he had a relative at Le Roy, Ill., named Thomas N. Saunders. The jury made no discoveries as to the cause of his death. Efforts are being made to find his friends, to whom the body will be forwarded. He was apparently 20 to 25 years old, a small man, dressed in plain clothes.

WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

Mr. SHERMAN moved to strike out the words "for circulation" in Mr. Wright's amendment, and insert before the word "amount" the word "maximum," so that it would read "maximum amount of United States notes is hereby fixed at $400,000,000."

Mr. WRIGHT modified his amendment to read in that manner.

Mr. SCHURZ moved to strike out the word "amount" and insert "limit."

Mr. WRIGHT said he saw no difference between the words "amount" and "limit."

Mr. CONKLING inquired why the gentleman insisted on the word "amount," if he thought it meant the same as "limit."

The amendment to insert "limit" was lost without a division.

Mr. Wright's amendment, as modified by him, was then adopted—yeas, 34; nays, 26; as follows:

YEAS.

Allison, Bogy, Boreman, Carpenter, Conover, Ferry (Mich.), Goldthwaite, Gordon, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Johnston, Lewis, Logan, McCreery, Merrimon, Mitchell, Morton, Norwood, Oglesby, Patterson, Pease, Pratt, Ramsey, Ransom, Robertson, Spencer, Sprague, Tipton, West, Windom—31.

NAYS.

Anthony, Bayard, Buckingham, Chandler, Conkling, Cooper, Cragin, Davis, Fenton, Ferry (Ct.), Frelinghuysen, Hager, Hamilton (Md.), Hamilton (Tex.), Hamlin, Howe, Morrill (Me.), Morrill (Vt.), Sargent, Saulsbury, Schurz, Sherman, Stevenson, Stewart, Thurman, Wadleigh—26.

Mr. MERRIMON moved, as a substitute for the whole bill, the following:

SECTION 1. That the maximum limit of United States notes for circulation is hereby fixed at $400,000,000, at which sum this shall remain.

SEC. 2. That $36,000,000 in notes for circulation, in addition to such circulation now allowed by law, shall be issued to National Banking associations now organized, or which may be hereafter organized, and such increased circulation shall be distributed among the several States, as provided in Sec. 1 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of 3 per cent loan certificates, and for an increase in the National Bank notes," approved July 12, 1870.

Mr. LOGAN moved as an amendment to the substitute of Mr. Merrimon the following:

That so much of the twenty-seventh section of the National Currency act, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, and such of the provisions of the act to provide for the redemption of the 3 per centum temporary loan certificates, and for the increase of National Bank notes, approved July 12, 1870, and so much or such parts of any other act or acts of Congress as limit, or as may be construed to limit or restrict the entire amount of notes for circulation to be issued under said National Currency act and the several acts supplementary thereto, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and that hereafter all associations organized, or that may be organized, for carrying on the business of banking under the provisions of said act, shall be free to establish and organize National Banks with a circulation at any place within the several States and Territories of the United States, upon the terms and conditions, and subject to all the limitations and restrictions now provided by law, except the limitation upon the entire amount of circulation, which is hereby repealed. That each National Banking Association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain, as part of its reserve required by law one-half part of the coin received by it, as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits, and that hereafter only one-half of the reserve now prescribed by law for the National banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for redemption of its circulating notes from an association in cities of redemption, and upon which balances no interest shall be paid.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved, as an amendment to the first section of the bill as amended by Mr. Wright, the following:

But no part of the same shall be used in the purchase of bonds of the United States above par, nor for current expenses of the Government.

Mr. Buckingham gave notice that he would offer as a substitute the bill introduced by him in December last, to provide for free banking, to secure an elastic currency, to appreciate National obligations, so as to reach specie payment without commercial embarrassment. This provides for the redemption of United States notes in coin, or interest-bearing bonds, from and after Jan. 1, 1875, and for the redemption of United States bonds bearing interest in coin at a rate of not less than 6 per centum per annum in legal-tender notes and accrued interest in coin.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Mr. HUNTER offered a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the propriety of removing the Navy-Yard from Washington to Alexandria. Adopted.

ARMY REDUCTION BILL.

Mr. THORNBURG introduced a bill to reduce the army. Referred.

It proposes to leave the cavalry and artillery at the present force, but to reduce the infantry by five regiments.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Mr. PACKARD, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to extend the time for filing suits in the Court of Claims to establish title to the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas. Recommitted.

CURRENCY PRINTING.

The following was unanimously adopted, on motion of Mr. DAWES:

Resolved, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be instructed to inquire into the necessity and expediency of requiring by law that United States notes, and other securities of the United States, be printed in parts, and at different places, in order to promote greater security, and accuracy, and economy in their preparation and issue, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

FEES HELD BACK.

Mr. SPEER, from the Committee on Contingent Expenses in the Department of Justice, offered a resolution instructing that Committee to inquire into the charges against the clerks of the United States Courts in the Middle District of Alabama and the Southern District of Illinois, for not making returns of fees received, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

INTER STATE COMMERCE.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States, and the bill was passed by—yeas, 121; nays, 116.

The bill as passed is, with but slight modification, the same as reported by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, from the Committee on Railways and Canals, on the 19th of January. It enacts that all railroad lines carrying freight and passengers between different points, whether owned by one or various corporations, shall be regarded as employed in commerce among the several States, and shall be liable for any violation of this act. They are forbidden to charge more than fair and reasonable rate for the transportation of freight or passengers, such rate to be ascertained and fixed by the Board of Railroad Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with advice and consent of the Senate, and to be residents of each of the nine Judicial Districts of the United States. They are to be disinterested persons and not to have any interest in stocks, bonds, or the property of any railroad or any transportation company. This Board of Railroad Commissioners is to institute a thorough investigation and inquiry into the rates of compensation charged for the transportation of freight and passengers over each of the lines of railroad, and into the reasonableness thereof, and is, as soon as practicable after such investigation and inquiry, to prepare for the owners and operatives of each line a separate schedule of rates and charges for transportation of passengers and of freight, and of cars on or over said lines respectively. This schedule is to be duly authenticated by the Board of Commissioners, and to be printed and posted up in each of the offices of the depots of such railroad company, corporation, or person. They may, from time to time, and so often as the circumstances may require, change and revise the schedule, and shall give notice of such changes or revisions in the same manner.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Averill, Barrere, Barry, Begole, Brady, Burchard, Burrows, Butler (Mass.), Cain, Cannon, Cason, Clark (N. J.), Clayton, Clements, Cobb (Ks.), Coburn, Conger, Corwin, Cotton, Crounse, Crutchfield, Curtis, Danford, Darrell, Dawes, Donnan, Dunnell, Eliott, Field, Fort, Foster, Freeman, Frye, Garfield, Gunckel, Hagans, Hale (Me.), Havens, Hawley (Ill.), Hays, Hazleton (Wis.), Hazelton (N. J.), Hoar, G. F., Hodges, Holman, Hoskins, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Kasson, Kendall, Lamport, Lawrence, Lewis, Loughridge, Lowe, Luttrel, Lynch, Martin, McCrary, McDill (Wis.), McDill (Ia.), MacDougall, McKee, McNulta, Monroe, Nunn, Orr, Orth, Packard, Page, Parker (Mo.), Pelham, Phillips, Poland, Pratt, Purman, Rainey, Ransier, Rapier, Ray, Richmond, Robbins, Roberts, E. H., Robinson (O), Ross, Rusk, Sawyer, Saylor (Ind.), Scofield, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Shoemaker, Smart, Smith (N. Y.), Smith (O.), Smith (N. C.), Snyder, Sprague, Starkweather, Strait, Taylor, Thornburgh, Todd, Tyner, Wallace, Waldron, Whiteley, Williams (Wis.), Williams (Mo.), Wilson (Ia.), Wilson (Ind.), Wolfe, Woodworth—121.

NAYS.

Adams, Albert, Archer, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Banning, Barber, Barnum, Bass, Beck, Bell, Berry, Biery, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Bromberg, Buckner, Buffinton, Caldwell, Cessna, Clark (Mo.), Clymer, Comingo, Cook, Cox, Creamer, Crooke, Crossland, Dewitt, Durham, Eames, Eldredge, Giddings, Glover, Gooch, Hamilton, Hancock, Harmer, Harris (Mass.), Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hatcher, Hawley (Ct.), Hereford, Herndon, Hoar, E. R., Hooper, Houghton, Hunton, Jewett, Kelley, Kellogg, Knapp, Lamar, Lansing, Lawson, Lowndes, Magee, Marshall, Merriam, Milliken, Mills, Mitchell, Moore, Myers, Neal, Negley, Nesmith, Niblack, Niles, O'Brien, O'Neil, Parker (N. H.), Parsons, Pendleton, Perry, Phelps, Pike, Potter, Randall, Read, Roberts, W. R., Robinson (Ill.), Saylor (O.), Scudder (N. Y.), Scudder (N. J.), Sener, Sloss, Smith (Pa.), Southard, Speer, Standeford, Stone, Storm, Townsend, Tremaine, Vance, Waldron, Ward (Ill.), Ward (N. J.), Wheeler, Whitehead, Whitehouse, Whitthorne, Willard (Vt.), Willard (Mich.), Willie, Wilson (Md.), Wood, Young (Ky.), Young (Ga.)—116.

PINCHBACK.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) presented a new set of credentials certifying to the election of Pinchback as Representative-at-Large for Louisiana. Referred.

The SPEAKER granted the use of the hall of the House of Representatives on Sunday evening, May 17, to the American Bible Society, for the purpose of holding its fifty-eighth anniversary.

THE CURRENCY BILL

being the special order for to-day, at half-past 1 o'clock the question of precedence as between it and the Legislative Appropriation bill came up, Mr. GARFIELD desiring a stipulation from Mr. Maynard that the debate would be closed and the vote taken within a reasonable time,—say next Tuesday, and Mr. MAYNARD declining to put such a limit on debate, because there were very many members who had prepared themselves and desired to speak on the subject.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to go into Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill. The motion to go into Committee was rejected—61 to 93—and then the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to amend the several acts relating to the currency, and to establish free-banking.

The debate was opened by Mr. MAYNARD, Chairman of the Banking Committee, in advocacy of the bill.

Speeches were also made by Messrs. DURHAM and FARWELL, both members of the Banking Committee.

Mr. COX suggested (facetiously) an amendment that every dollar of greenbacks now in circulation shall be a legal-tender for $3, and that every $2, $5, and $10 greenback shall be a legal-tender for three times its present value. He remarked that that would save the expense of printing.

Mr. SCUDDER presented a petition signed by leading bankers and merchants of New York City, representing several hundred millions of capital, requesting that a law be passed authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury in the manufacture of all Government issues hereafter to be made, to conform to the plan recommended by the joint-select Committee on Retrenchment in their report of March 3, 1869.

The House adjourned.

CASUALTIES.

Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 26.—About 8 o'clock last evening, a sail-boat containing a man named Fish, his wife and a little girl, was driven under the waves by a strong puff of wind, while near Horson's Island, in the St. Clair River, and the two women were drowned. The bodies were subsequently recovered.

Killed by a Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26.—A laborer at the State-House fell from a ladder a distance of 35 feet, to-day, striking the ground with such force as to produce instant death. His name was John Bren. He arrived here from Chicago yesterday, and commenced work this morning. He leaves a wife and four children living in Chicago.

The Late Mississippi Disaster.

CAIRO, March 26.—The most of the survivors of the ill-fated steamer Crescent City arrived at this point to-day, on the City of Vicksburg. The wounded are doing well, and will recover. The City of Vicksburg had the remains of Capt. Ostrander, the only body recovered. Young Hall, of Davenport, Iowa, with his father, both of whom are wounded, are doing well. James Brewster states that the cabin-boy, Clarence Adst, was in the washhouse at the time of the explosion and did not get out. His mother is in great distress. Lizzie Rose, the chambermaid, though badly wounded on the head, will recover. No one seems able to account for the accident. Briggs, the first engineer, was left in Memphis. If any one is to blame, it looks as if he must be the man, as, according to his own statement, he was aft when the explosion took place.

Loss of a Steamer and Cargo.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 26.—The little steamer Economy hence for St. Francis River with a miscellaneous cargo valued at $30,000, struck the draw of the railroad bridge at Madison, Ark., Monday night and capsized. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The boat is owned here by Walt Fremmel, and valued at $30,000; no insurance. No lives were lost.

Two Women Drowned.

DETROIT, Mich., March 26.—A sailboat containing a man named Fisk, wife and daughter, was capsized in the St. Clair River last night by a strong gust of wind. Both ladies were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

THE INDIANS.

What They Do with Arms Presented to Them.

CHEYENNE, W. T., March 26.—The body of Charles Manchester Martin, who was killed by the Sioux on the 23d instant, at Scott's Bluffs, on the North Platte, south of the Red Cloud Agency, arrived here last evening, and will be buried to-day. He was shot in the back with a needle gun. His father is J. F. Martin, who resides at No. 86 Cortland street, Cleveland, O. The man who brought down his body reports that the guns sent to the agency some time since were issued to the "good Indians" to defend the agency, and that they have traded them to the "bad Indians," or have become disaffected themselves, thus practically arming our foes. He also reports that the Indians have been killing cattle wantonly for two weeks.

SPORTING.

The English Races.

LONDON, March 26.—At the Liverpool spring meeting, to-day, the grand national steeple-chase was won by Reugny, Chimney Sweep second, Merlin third. Twenty horses ran. The final betting was 2 to 1 against Reugny, 25 to 1 against Chimney Sweep, and 50 to 1 against Merlin.

LACES, TRIMMINGS, &c.

Closing-Out Sales,

50 Cents on the Dollar,

CONTINUED TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

G. MENDELSON,

34 Washington-st., near State.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE DR. MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS is the only Truss that cures Rupture. All kinds of Trusses, Braces, Apparatus for Deformities, &c., a ... and warranted.

F. A. BOWLES (late Marsh & Bowles), 125 Washington-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Vessel Owners, Attention!

A meeting of the Chicago Board of Vessel Owners and Agents will be held in the Board of Trade Committee-Room, Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday, March 28, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of officers and other important business. All ... owners and agents are invited to attend.

THOS. ... FARMER, President.

J. E. HALL, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.'S LATEST PUBLICATIONS

Cooley on Constitutional Limitations. Third Edition. 8vo. $7.50.

Walker's Introduction to American Law. Sixth Edition. 8vo. $7.50.

Kent's Commentaries on American Law. Twelfth Edition. Edited by O. W. HOLMES, Jr. 4 vols. 8vo. $20.00.

May on the Law of Insurance, as applicable to Fire, Life, Accident, and other Risks not Maritime. By JOHN W. MAY, Esq. 8vo. $7.50.

Schouler on the Law of Personal Property. 8vo. $7.50.

Bishop's Commentaries on the Law of Statutory Crimes. By JOEL PRENTISS BISHOP. 8vo. $7.50.

Bigelow's Index of Overruled Cases. By M. M. BIGELOW, Esq. Royal 8vo. $7 50.

Curtis on the Law of Patents. Fourth Edition. By GEORGE T. CURTIS, Esq. 8vo. $7.50.

Story's Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence. Eleventh Edition. Carefully revised by F. V. BALCH, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. Sheep. $15.00.

Washburn on the American Law of Easements and Servitudes. By EMORY WASHBURN, LL. D. Third Edition. 8vo. Sheep. $7.50.

Hilliard on the Remedies for Torts or Private Wrongs. Second Edition. 8vo. $7.50.

Bishop's Commentaries on the Law of Marriage and Divorce. Fifth Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.00.

Parsons on the Law of Contracts. Sixth Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. $22.50.

Tayler's Landlord and Tenant. Sixth Edition. 8vo. $7.50.

Story on the Constitution of the United States. Fourth Edition. With Notes and Additions, by Hon. THOMAS M. COOLEY. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.00.

Rawle's Treatise on the Law of Covenants for Title. Fourth Edition. 8vo. $7.50.

Drake on the Law of Suits by Attachment in the United States. Fourth Edition. By CHARLES D. DRAKE, LL.D., Chief-Justice of the United States Court of Claims. 8vo. $7.50.

BISHOP'S CRIMINAL LAW.

The Standard Work on Criminal Law.

Commentaries on the Criminal Law. Fifth Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.00.

Commentaries on Criminal Procedure, Pleading, Evidence, and Practice. Second Edition. 2 vols. 8vo. $15.00.

Precedents of Indictments and Pleas. With Writs and other Forms in the Criminal Law. (In preparation.)

By common consent, Mr. Bishop's Commentaries are accepted as the most useful Text-Books on the Criminal Law for the Student or Practicing Lawyer in the United States.

"The most complete and best work on the subject."—[Hon. William Lawrence.

"The best living text-writer."—[Hon. Charles Sumner.

"A work of high merit."—[Hon. Emory Washburn.

"These treatises are the standard authority in the Courts of Georgia, Federal and State."—[Hon. James Jenkins.

"The most desirable treatise I am acquainted with."—[Hon. James V. Campbell.

"One of the first of legal authors in this or any other country."—[Hon. C. D. Drake.

"The most philosophical criminal law writer of the age."—[The Attorney-General in People v. Yates, 2 Cal. 502.

"The ablest and most reliable writer who has yet undertaken in America to write on American Criminal Law."—[Hon. R. F. Paine.

"The most able and philosophical writer on Criminal Law that the world has yet produced."—[Albany Law Journal.

"The most distinguished of living writers upon topics of Criminal Law; in our own country, certainly, he is not only without a rival, but may be regarded as having established a complete monopoly on the subject." [John T. Morse, Esq., Author of "Banks and Banking," &c., &c.

"Your work is duly appreciated as the best."—[Mittermaier.

FOR SALE BY CALLAGHAN & CO.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	‡ 3:35 p. m.	‡ 10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express	‡ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	‡ 9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	‡ 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:20 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & La Crosse Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, Green Bay, & Stevens' Point Express	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:05 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:05 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:00 p. m.	* 3:00 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	* 10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:05 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:15 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 8:35 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Texas Express	† 10:00 p. m.	7:15 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	* 10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	† 10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	† 10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	* 10:20 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	‡ 11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 10:00 a. m.	‡ 7:1[illegible] a. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:40 p. m.	* 6:45 a. m.
Madison & Elroy Passenger	* 9:40 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & Santa Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	* 10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	6:[illegible] a. m.	10:[illegible] p. m.
Special New York Express	9:[illegible] a. m.	9:[illegible] p. m.
Atlantic Express	5:15 p. m.	8:[illegible] a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	10:[illegible] a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:[illegible] a. m.	[illegible]
Night Express	‡ 8:00 p. m.	[illegible] p. m.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26.

There is scarcely anything to be said about the local money market, or, indeed, the general money market of the whole country, except to repeat the report of the continued accumulation of funds in the banks and in the hands of money-lenders, and the offers of loans at lower rates of interest. Country banks keep writing to their correspondents in this city, asking them to find some safe investment for their funds at 8, and even 7, per cent for the next four or five months. But the banks here are unable to employ their own money, and cannot find use for that of their country correspondents. There are, of course, some banks, having large lines of active accounts, that are able to keep the most of their money employed at 8 and 10 per cent, because their customers are not acquainted elsewhere, and have not the necessary credit with other money-lenders to borrow at lower rates. But these are exceptions to the rule. What is to be the result of this accumulation of money is difficult to foresee. The general desire now is to confine investments to such securities and commodities as are salable in the market any day. There is still a reluctance to lend to manufacturers and others whose capital is to a large extent invested in machinery or real estate. But it seems quite certain that capital must come to this before long, and that, in default of other investments, a great deal of capital will be obliged to seek real estate, which is always the reservoir of the surplus capital not required in active trade.

In the open market, the rate for loans for any term from 30 days to 6 months is 8 per cent. We hear of call loans made to-day at 7 per cent, and know that with satisfactory collaterals money would, in some cases, be loaned on demand at 6 per cent.

New York exchange is scarce at 50c per $1,000 premium, and some of the banks are shipping currency to New York.

ISSUE OF GREENBACK CERTIFICATES BY THE CHICAGO SUB-TREASURY.

The United States Assistant Treasurer in this city has recently made arrangements for the issue of certificates of deposit to persons or banks who desire to avoid the risk of holding greenbacks in their vaults, and the first certificates of this kind issued by the Chicago Sub-Treasury were taken out by the Merchants' National Bank this morning. The certificates, of course, bear no interest, the object of their issue being to provide a place of safe deposit for greenbacks, and at the same time to furnish in their stead a document that will count as legal-tender reserve when held by a National Bank. The certificates are made payable only to the order of the bank to whom they are issued; their numbers and amounts are registered in the name of the party to whom they are issued, and the danger of loss by fire or burglars is therefore avoided. The vault-room in the sub-Treasury is so limited that, for the present, Gen. Webster only issues certificates in exchange for greenbacks of the denominations of $500 and $1,000, though in the present plethora of currency it would be a convenience to the banks if they could be issued in exchange for $100 greenbacks.

The Chicago Clearing-House Association have now under consideration a proposition to make these certificates available for the payment of Clearing-House balances by adopting a rule to accept such certificates made payable to the order of the Manager of the Clearing-House. If this plan were adopted, the banks could deposit their entire legal-tender reserve, and any additional surplus of greenbacks, and receive in their place certificates payable to the order of the Manager of the Clearing-House, but "good only in the hands of any bank member of the Clearing-House." These would circulate among the banks the same as currency, and if any bank into whose hands they came should want the greenbacks to pay out to depositors, the indorsement of the Manager of the Clearing-House on one of the certificates would enable the bank to get greenbacks of any denomination it required at the Sub-Treasury.

The New York Clearing-House uses these certificates to a large extent on the same plan as proposed here. Before the panic the forty-eight National Banks of New York City held from $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 of certificates. The statement for Sept. 12, 1873, shows that they held $10,810,600 of them and $21,468,530 of greenbacks. But by Oct. 13 the panic had made a rush for greenbacks and National Bank notes, the legal-tenders of the same forty-eight banks had been reduced to $6,347,250, and the United States certificates had nearly all been presented at the Sub-Treasury and redeemed in greenbacks, so that the total amount of certificates held by the forty-eight banks on Oct. 13 was only $170,000. But, in place of them, the banks had issued at that date $16,220,000 of Clearing-House loan-certificates. The greenbacks deposited for the United States certificates are held by the Treasury as special deposits for their payment, otherwise they would be a practical increase of the currency. But the changes in the amount of certificates outstanding show the demand for currency for actual use. Thus, on June 1, 1873, in the usual season of plethora, the public debt statement shows that there were $31,730,000 of the certificates outstanding; on October 1st there were only $8,875,000, but on Feb. 1, 1874, the amount outstanding had increased to $50,390,000.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S COMPROMISE ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

On the 23d, Senator Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of legal-tender notes, and for free banking. Mr. Sherman said the bill was a compromise measure, and was the result of great labor on the part of the Committee. Some of its features were not approved of by all the members of the Committee, and he himself had given his adhesion to some of the provisions with reluctance. The following is the text of the bill:

Be it enacted, etc., That the maximum limit of United States notes is hereby fixed at $382,000,000, at which amount it shall remain until reduced as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That on the 1st day of January, 1876, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to pay on demand, at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the City of New York, to any holder of United States notes to the amount of $1,000, or any multiple thereof, in exchange for such notes, an equal amount of the gold coin of the United States, or in lieu of coin he may, at his option, issue in exchange for said notes an equal amount of coupons or registered bonds of the United States, in such form as he may prescribe, and of denomination of $50, or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin of the present standard value, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in such coin at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Secretary of the Treasury may reissue the United States notes so received, or if they are canceled may issue United States notes to the same amount, either to purchase or redeem the public debt or to meet the current payments for the public service. And the said bonds and the interest thereon shall be exempt from the payment of all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form, or under State, municipal, or local authority. And the said bonds shall have set forth and expressed upon their face the above specified conditions, and shall, with their coupons, be made payable at the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 3. That National Banking associations may be organized in any State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia, not having a proportion of National Bank circulation equal to that of the State of New York, according to the apportionment made upon the basis of population and wealth by the Comptroller of the Currency, until each State and Territory and said District respectively has an amount of such bank circulation equal to such proportions of notes now outstanding in the State of New York, and all banks organized under this section shall be subject to and be governed by the rules, restrictions, and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges, and franchises now or hereafter to be prescribed by law as to National Banking associations; and that Sec. 6 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the redemption of the 3 per cent temporary loan certificates, and for an increase of National Bank notes," approved July 12, 1870, be and is hereby repealed.

SEC. 4. That within thirty days after circulating notes to the amount of $1,000,000 shall be issued to National Banking associations, under the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to 70 per cent of the circulating notes so issued, which shall be in further reduction of the volume of $382,000,000 fixed by the preceding section; and such reduction shall continue until the aggregate amount of United States notes outstanding shall be $300,000,000, and for that purpose he is authorized to issue and sell at public sale, after ten days' notice of the time and place of sale, a sufficient amount of the bonds of the United States, of the character and description prescribed in the second section of this act, for United States notes to be then retired and canceled.

SEC. 5. That each National Banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, shall keep and maintain as a part of its reserve required by law one-fourth of the coin received by it as interest on bonds of the United States deposited as security for circulating notes or Government deposits; and that hereafter only one-fourth of the reserve now prescribed by law for National Banking associations shall consist of balances due to an association available for the redemption of its circulating notes in cities of redemption and upon which balances no interests shall be paid.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any increase in the public debt of the United States.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	120	120¾
United States 5-20s of '62	117¼	117¾
United States 5-20s of '64	119¼	119¾
United States 5-20s of '65	120¼	120¾
United States 5-20s of '65—January and July	118¾	119¼
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119¾	120¼
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	119½	120
10-40s ex int	114½	115
United States 5s (new issue)	114¾	115¼
United States currency 6s	117	117½
Gold (full weight)	112¼	112¾
Gold coupons	112¼	112¾
Gold exchange	112¼	112¾
Sterling		$4.85½@4.88½
Chicago City 7s	98 & int.	99¼ & int.
Cook County 7s	98 & int.	99¼ & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds	....	95@97½

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Money easy at 3@4 per cent.

Custom receipts, $307,000.

Sterling quiet and firm at $4.85 for sixty days, and $4.88 for sight.

Gold closed at 112⅜, after selling at 112⅝@112¾.

Carrying rates, 4 per cent to flat, and finally 2½ per cent.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $23,000.

Clearings, $43,000,000.

The Treasury Department accepted bids for $1,000,000 gold, instead of $500,000, as advertised, and the market declined ⅛ on the announcement. It is supposed the Secretary sold this extra amount to replenish the currency balances, and keep the legal-tenders at the present limit of $382,000,000.

Governments closed firm at the best prices of the day.

State bonds quiet.

There was an unusually large business in railroad bonds, with a material improvement in prices. Union Pacific and Northwestern bonds were the features.

Stocks opened quiet and steady, with the exception of Lake Shore, which was weak and lower, at the first Board prices, advanced ⅛ to 1¼ per cent, the greatest improvement being in the Pacific Mail. Later, the market became feverish under the lead of Erie, which declined 2 per cent on unfavorable advices from London. During the last hour of business, the market was strong, and prices were the highest of the day, for Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Union Pacific, and Wabash. Vanderbilt brokers were fair buyers of Lake Shore. The market closed strong. Over 200,000 shares changed hands, of which 65,000 were Western Union, 43,000 Lake Shore, 24,000 Pacific Mail, 12,000 Northwestern common, 14,000 Union Pacific, 8,000 Wabash, 7,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paul, common, 10,000 Erie, and 7,000 New York Central.

Sterling exchange, $4.85½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120¼	Coupons, '67	120
Coupons, '62	117¾	Coupons, '68	119½
Coupons, '64	119¾	10-40s	114½
Coupons, '65	120	New 5s	115
Coupons, '65 (new)	119	Currency 6s	117¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	Virginias, old	32
Tennessees, old	90½	North Carolinas, old	28¼
Tennessees, new	90½	North Carolinas, new	21½
Virginias, new	35		

STOCKS.

Canton	76	St. Paul pfd	64¾
Western Union	80¾	Wabash	46¾
Quicksilver	30¼	Wabash pfd	71
Adams Express	71½	Fort Wayne	93¾
Wells Fargo	76	Terre Haute	12
American Express	63	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	70	Chicago & A., ex. div.	103½
Pacific Mail	47½	C. & A. pfd	104
New York C	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	31¾
Erie	40¾	Clev., Cin. & Col	77
Erie pfd	60	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	104
Harlem	130½	Lake Shore	80¼
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	30
Michigan Central	85¼	Illinois Central	103
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	88¾	Union Pacific stock	25
Northwestern	56¾	Union Pacific bonds	85¼
Northwestern pfd	71¾	Central Pacific bonds	93¾
Rock Island	106¾	Del., Lack. & Western	109½
New Jersey Central	105½	Boston, Hart. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	44¾		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, March 26:

CITY PROPERTY.

Michigan av, 223¾ ft s of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x143 7-10 ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $8,000.

Twenty-second st, n e cor of Oakley av, s f, 51 2-10x125 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $2,100.

Twenty-second st, 51 2-10 ft e of Oakley av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 21; consideration, $1,000.

Indiana av, 506½ ft n of Twenty-ninth st, w f, with building, dated March 20; consideration, $8,000.

Ashland av, 80 ft s of Adams st, e f, 105x200 ft, dated March 24; consideration, $26,250. Henry S. Towle to John P. Ernst.

Green st, 150 ft n of Lake st, w f, 33¼x125 ft, dated Nov. 15, 1873; consideration, $3,000.

Campbell av, 75 ft n of VanBuren st, e f, 25x129 ft, dated March 26; consideration, $2,500.

Henry st, 248 ft w of Loomis st, n f, 32x124 ft, dated March 23; consideration, $4,000.

Ogden av, 80 ft n e of Central Park av, n w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 18; consideration, $1,030.

Franklin st, 122 8-10 ft north of Menomonee st, w f, 27½x150 ft, dated March 21; consideration, $12,000.

Morgan st, 68¾ ft s of Gurley st, e f, 24x104¼ ft, dated Aug. 18, 1873; consideration, $2,200.

Calumet av, 310 ft n of Thirty-first st, w f, undivided 1-6 of 110¼x177¼ ft, dated Jan. 29; consideration, $2,200.

Undivided 1-6 of same, dated May 30, 1873; consideration, $1,000.

Chicago av, 75 ft w of Franklin st, n f, 25x130 ft, dated March 20; consideration, $12,500.

Lowe st, near Thirty-fourth st, 82¼x127¾ ft, dated March 13; consideration, $2,400.

Polk st, 175 ft w of Campbell av, n f, 50x125 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $2,000.

Shurtleff av, 431 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 25x125¼ ft, dated March 26; consideration, $975.

Mohawk st, 123 16-100 ft n of Centre st, e f, 80x123 9-10 ft, dated Jan. 30; consideration, $4,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 7, 8, 11, and 12 in Block 1, Ravenswood, dated Nov. 19, 1873; consideration, $3,287.

Lot 19 in Block 15, Ravenswood, dated March 26; consideration, $1,000.

Seventy-two by 120 ft in Block 14 of Hundley's Lots 3 to 21, etc., Pine Grove, dated March 18; consideration, $1,440.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Nicholas av, s e cor Cedar st, w f, 215x125 ft, dated March 23; consideration, $6,300.

Lots 2 and 3 in Division 28, in Block 1, in Carr's part of Kedzie's s w ¼ of s e ¼, Sec 9, 38, 14, dated March 16; consideration, $700.

Lots 29 and 30 in Hubbard's Block 4 of Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, Sec 16, 38, 14, with buildings, dated Jan. 13; consideration, $4,500.

Lots 10 to 12, in Block 1, of Hedenberg's part of n w ¼ s e ¼ s e ¼, Sec 7, 38, 14, dated March 11; consideration, $1,050.

Lot 9, of Taylor's n ½ Block 6, Drexel & Smith's par of w ½, Sec 11, 38, 14, dated Dec. 1, 1873; consideration, $3,000.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	6,759	5,480	6,266	6,522
Wheat, bu	33,240	20,065	51,148	12,384
Corn, bu	44,665	27,870	16,679	5,060
Oats, bu	34,350	22,460	23,019	16,211
Rye, bu	707	....	250	1,400
Barley, bu	2,910	2,150	6,943	4,577
Grass seed, lbs	274,585	8,710	187,769	90,349
Flax seed, lbs	63,940	6,160	22,000	....
Broom corn, lbs	18,000	....	61,503	29,750
Cured meats, lbs	218,380	140,770	1306,983	575,266
Beef, brls	....	....	13	190
Pork, brls	86	70	762	345
Lard, lbs	35,230	5,840	146,754	51,140
Tallow, lbs	36,510	11,505	80,582	75,670
Butter, lbs	44,276	19,185	35,780	8,470
Dressed hogs, No	80	37	....	....
Live hogs, No	11,871	9,756	10,261	2,778
Cattle, No	4,134	2,515	2,573	205
Sheep, No	2,283	438	2,426	....
Hides, lbs	162,228	38,483	141,747	89,932
Highwines, brls	183	208	319	261
Wool, lbs	1,000	14,820	888	31,420
Potatoes, bu	8,447	2,098	1,841	1,233
Lumber, No. ft.	776,000	185,000	1494,000	624,000
Shingles, No	1429,000	640,000	1497,000	745,000
Lath, No	580,000	40,000	171,000	62,000
Salt, brls	....	285	847	498

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption, 6,627 bu wheat; 5,857 bu oats; 2,003 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 33 cars wheat; 93 cars corn; 4 cars oats; 2 cars barley. Total, 132 cars, or 51,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were again active to-day, and generally strong, under a good speculative demand, though with little encouragement from other points. The receipts of grain were small, and shipment has evidently been stimulated by the recent weakening in freights, though most of the produce sent forward seems to have been bought previously, and some of it had doubtless been bought with the intention of holding till the opening of navigation. The increase of shipments is most noticeable in pork and corn. The greater ease of the money market also helps speculative investment.

There was a good degree of activity in the demand for domestic and foreign dry goods, local retailers as well as the country trade ordering with fair liberality, and the market was steady at former quotations. Groceries were in good request, and, with the exception of ⅛c decline in coffees, former prices were fully sustained. No change was reported in the fish market. Dried fruits were moving more freely, and were firmer. Prunes advanced ⅛c, which was the only quotable change. Canned goods continue in fair demand at well-sustained prices. In the bagging market little or no change was noted, trade continuing quiet at steady prices. Coal was dull. Pig iron met with only a light demand, but the supply in store is small, and full prices are being realized. The oil market was without new features. Business is quite as active as is usually witnessed at this stage of the season, and prices of standard goods are firmly held. Lard oil was stronger, in sympathy with the advance in the raw material.

The demand for lumber continues fairly active, and common grades are firm at the prices previously quoted. Building materials were in fair local demand, and bricks are firm at an advance. Common bricks are held very firmly at the advanced quotations, as the supply is nearly exhausted. Lime, cement, and other materials are without alteration. A fair order demand for iron, nails, and metals was reported at the current prices. There were no new features in wool, hops, or broom corn. Timothy seed was active and firm at $2.40@2.90. Other seeds were steady, and clover is very firm, owing to its scarcity. Hay was in moderate local demand. Choice potatoes are scarce and firm. White mixed lots were more plenty to-day, and slow of sale. Poultry was salable to the local trade, and firm, the offerings of choice being only sufficient to meet the demand. Eggs were weak and unsettled.

Lake freights were inactive. Carriers asked 8c for wheat by sail to Buffalo, but with no inquiry at over about 6½c. No agreement.

Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, sales being reported of 100 brls at 93c per gallon. Holders asked more than that early, but consented to take it when New York was quoted at 97½@98c, which was much lower than expected. The market closed dull at the advance.

Provisions were active and firmer, with a better demand for shipment, especially of pork, which is moving quite freely. The market opened very quiet, with an evident desire to trade, but an equally apparent disinclination to operate till prices had been established by some one else than themselves. About noon, the advices from other points indicated firmness, and then our market opened in the same vein; the most noteworthy feature being a slight shrinkage in the premium paid for carrying the property over from April into subsequent months. There was less of this changing over to-day, indicating that the bulk of that business was transacted on Tuesday and yesterday. Mess pork was about 5c per brl higher; lard advanced 2½@5c per 100 lbs, and middles were a shade firmer, other meats being unchanged. It was rumored that some rather large sales of meats are being made each day, which are not publicly reported. The market closed firm at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.82½@14.85; do seller April, $14.85@14.90; do seller May, $15.10@15.15; do seller June, $15.37½@15.40; prime mess pork, $12.50@12.75; extra prime do, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $9.05@9.07½; do seller April, $9.07½@9.10; do seller May, $9.22½@9.25; do seller June, $9.37½@9.40. Sweet-pickled hams, 9@10½c; dry salted meats, loose, at 5¼@5⅜c for shoulders, 7⅞@8c for Cumberlands, 8@8⅛c for long clear, $8.00@8.05 for short ribs, 8⅝@8¾c for short clear; the same boxed at ¼@⅜c per lb above these prices. Meats for April delivery a shade higher, and for May 25@30c per 100 lbs higher, than cash prices. Bacon meats, 6⅜c for shoulders, 9@9¼c for short ribs, 9⅝@9¾c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ½c lower. Bacon hams, 11½@13c. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6½c; grease quotable at 4¾@7c. Sales were reported of 1,135 brls mess pork at $14.85; 500 brls do at $14.82½; 150 brls do, in odd lots, at $14.70; 500 brls do, seller April, at $14.90; 500 brls do at $14.87½; 750 brls do at $14.85; 500 brls do at $14.82½; 1,500 brls do, seller May, at $15.15; 500 brls do at $15.10; 1,000 brls do, seller June, at $15.35; 500 brls do, seller September, at $16.87½; 500 tcs lard (second brand) at $8.87½; 250 tcs lard, seller April, at $9.07½; 1,250 tcs do at $9.05; 50 tcs do at $9.02½; 250 tcs do, seller May, at $9.22½; 500 tcs do at $9.21¼; 500 tcs do at $9.20; 100 tcs do, seller June, at $9.25; 200,000 lbs short ribs, seller April, at 8c; 100,000 lbs do on private terms; 100,000 lbs do, seller May, at $8.30; 20,000 lbs rejected long and short clear at 7⅝c; 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9⅝c; 35,000 lbs dry-salted do, packed in gunnies, at 9c.

Flour was again dull, the business being restricted to the local trade. There was some inquiry for Eastern account, but at prices which holders would not accept, though there was a difference of only 5c per brl in one case, but neither party would concede it. Prices were unchanged. Bran was dull and steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls White winter extras (Wisconsin) at $6.50; 50 brls spring extras (Patent) at $7.50; 50 brls do at $5.90; 500 brls do on private terms; 300 brls rye at $5.00. Total, 1,000 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $17.25; 10 tons do at $17.00; 10 tons screenings at $20.00, on track. The following were the asking quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$7.00	@ 8.00
Choice do	8.50	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice spring extras	5.50	@ 6.00
Medium to good do	5.00	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75	@ 6.75
Patent do	9.00	@11.50
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75	@ 4.50
Common do	3.00	@ 3.50
Rye flour	4.75	@ 5.00
Buckwheat do	6.00	@ 7.50
Bran	17.00	@18.00

Wheat was active, and averaged ¼@½c higher, with buyers chiefly confined to changing over from April delivery into subsequent months. As seemed to be the case yesterday, there was a considerable difference in the tone of the dispatches from Liverpool. The public advices quoted that market dull and weak, with large offerings, and holders anxious to sell, while some "private winks" conveyed the intimation of a steadier feeling. One of the latter caused an advance of ½c in about two minutes. The crowd was certainly prepared to expect a turn on the other side of the Atlantic, especially as the softer weather threatened to reduce the volume of our receipts, but they could not hold up against manifest destiny. The reports from New York were equally wide as those from Liverpool. The "ticker" quoted it 1c off, while the dispatch read on 'Change called it "steady." These wide differences caused several to inquire what could be the reason, and whether it is possible that there can be any kind of "liar manipulation on the eastern and western shores of the Atlantic. It is difficult to understand the situation as regards Liverpool; but for New York, the difficulty turns on the fact that the New York folks do not do any trading till past noon, and laugh at our operators for wanting to obtain news before there is any to give. It is chiefly a matter of guesswork there till towards 1 o'clock. There was very little wheat wanted to-day for shipment. Seller April opened at $1.19, receded to $1.18¼, rose to $1.19⅜, and closed at $1.19⅜. Seller May sold at $1.23½@1.24¼, closing at $1.24@1.24¼. Regular No. 2 spring was inactive; receipts of do dated since the 17th, closed at $1.20¼. On 2c storage, No. 1 spring closed at $1.24, No. 3 do at $1.16, and rejected do at $1.08½@1.09. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.24; 26,800 bu No. 2 spring strictly fresh at $1.20¼; 1,200 bu do at $1.20¼; 2,000 bu do fresh at $1.20; 800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.16; 2,400 bu do at $1.15½; 1,200 bu rejected spring at $1.09; 400 bu do at $1.07½. Total, 36,000 bu.

Corn was moderately active, and averaged ¼@½c higher, though closing easier than yesterday. The market was weak early, with a rather heavy pressure to sell, but strengthened subsequently when Liverpool was reported firm (without an advance), and wheat was "better" here. New York was also quoted strong, which counteracted the effect of somewhat larger receipts, while the weather showed signs of breaking up and lessening our daily supplies. Operators are far from being agreed, however, as to the prospect for receipts in the future, but there is a better agreement in regard to the probability of its keeping sound while in store here. The corn is generally thin, and does not, therefore, retain moisture as if it were "fat," while there has been but little snow or ice in the cribs the past winter to moisten the corn and sweat out in the first hot weather. Hence there is hope that we shall be able to avoid the hot corn excitement the coming summer, and the appointment of another committee on journalism. Seller April opened at 63c, declined to 62⅝c, rose to 63⅛c, and receded to 62⅞c, closing at 62⅝@62⅞c. Seller May sold at 65⅝@65⅞c, closing dull at 65⅝c. Regular No. 2 was inactive. Strictly fresh receipts of do closed at 63⅛c, and new do at 60c, with a preference of about ½c for high mixed. Rejected closed at 58½c for old, and nominally at 57c for new, both on 2c storage. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu high mixed at 64c; 19,600 bu No. 2 old at 64c; 24,600 bu do at 63¾c; 15,000 bu do at 63½c; 10,000 bu do at 63c; 800 bu do, new, at 60c; 400 bu rejected at 59c; 4,400 bu do at 58½c; 800 bu new high mixed at 62c, free on board; 400 bu at 63½c on track. Total 78,000 bu.

Oats were very quiet at the same prices as yesterday. Options were dull, in sympathy with an easier feeling in New York, which was suspected early, and quoted later. Seller May sold at 46⅝@47c; and seller April at 43½@43¾c, both closing tame at the inside. Seller the month was entirely nominal at 43½c. Strictly fresh receipts were in moderate request and light supply, being salable at 45½c for No. 2, and 43c for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 45½c; 600 bu by sample at 51c; 600 bu do at 50c; 600 bu do at 49½c; 600 bu do at 48c; 600 bu do at 47½c; 1,200 bu do at 47c, all on track; 8,000 bu do at 50c, free on board. Total, 10,800 bu.

Rye was quiet and stronger, the trading being confined to sample lots. Regular No. 2 was held firmly at 90c, an advance of 2c; but buyers bid only 88c. Hence no transactions. Sales were limited to 1,000 bu by sample at 92c, and 1,200 bu do at 90c.

Barley was dull and weak at yesterday's quotations, with scarcely any demand, and plenty of sellers. No. 2 was nominal at $1.45@1.48 for regular to fresh; No. 3 little better than nominal at $1.31@1.33 for do; and rejected closed weak at $1.15 for fresh receipts. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 3 at $1.33; 400 bu rejected at $1.18; 400 bu do at $1.17; 2,000 bu do at $1.16; 800 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu by sample at $1.60; 400 bu do at $1.38; 800 bu do at $1.35; 700 bu do at $1.20, on track. Total, 8,100 bu.

STOCKS OF CORN.

PERU, Ill., March 25, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

In your issue of the 21st inst., in the commercial column, speaking of corn, you say that: "Parties who have been out in the country say that stocks are very much reduced by liberal shipments to the East, direct, during the past winter." It is true that shipments have been made directly east by rail during the winter, but I cannot see that stocks have been *very much* reduced thereby. Business has called me in several directions by rail recently, and I must say that I never before saw such quantities of corn in store as there is this season. The cribs and storehouses in the villages and towns along the line of the different railroads are full, particularly of ear-corn. Even in this place, where receipts of grain have been very light this winter, one firm alone has about 30,000 bushels on hand waiting for the canal to open. Yours truly, COLLECTOR.

WANTED.

CHICAGO, March 25, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Can others view the produce-commission trade of this city from the same stand-point we do? It seems to us there is a great necessity for a Board of Trade located somewhere on South Water street, for the sale of all goods consigned to produce-commission men. It is not to be expected they could furnish on 'Change samples of all kinds of goods which they have for sale; yet they could furnish a list, giving the purchaser an opportunity to learn where he could make such purchases as he wanted, saving, perhaps, hours of traveling. The cost to members would be small compared to the present cost of membership in the old Board of Trade, the cost being $250, besides assessments yearly. Members could belong to each Board if they wished. The programme in this infant Board of Trade would, perhaps, be different from the old Board, where the longs and shorts have fought many a hard battle in years gone by, and yet as the years roll on the same contest is renewed day by day, and, perhaps, will continue, as there seems to be no remedy only to let the speculating element run its course. As one lame duck hobbles off, there are plenty more to take their places whose feathers are ripe for plucking.

In this Board of Trade we have in view, we do not propose to go long or short—but to sell if we can what is consigned to us. Will other parties whose interests can be mutual meet together, and make a successful move for the formation of a regular Board of Trade? A year or so will test its utility. E. R. HURLBUT.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

MARCH 26—London—Cargoes off coast—Wheat dull. Good cargoes California wheat, 60s; good cargoes No. 2 spring, 51s 6d@55s 6d; fair average spring wheat for shipment in April and May, 54s@54s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat unaltered. Corn firm; American mixed, 39s.

LATEST.

Wheat was dull and lower, declining about ½c. Seller April sold at $1.19⅜ down to $1.18⅞, closing at $1.18⅞@1.19. Seller May at $1.23½@1.23¾. Corn was ¼@⅜c lower, selling at 62¼@62⅝c for April, and 65⅛@65⅜c for May.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was moderately active and firmer. Lard and meats were steady. Mess pork, cash or seller the month, closed at $14.80@14.90; seller April, $14.87½@14.90; seller May, $15.15@15.20; seller June, $15.35@15.42½; seller September, $16.25@17.00. Lard, cash or seller the month, no bids, no offers; seller April, $9.07½@9.10; seller May, $9.22½@9.25; seller June offered at $9.50. Short ribs, cash or seller the month, 8@8⅛c; seller April, 8@8⅛c; seller May, $8.27½@8.37½. Shoulders, cash or seller the month, offered at 5⅝c; seller April, 5½@5⅝c; seller May, $5.90@6.25. Short clear, cash or seller the month, 8¼@8½c; seller April, $8.30@8.50; seller May, no bids, no offers. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork, seller April, at $14.87½; 750 brls do, seller May, at $15.15; 1,000 brls do at $15.17½; 250 tcs lard, seller May, at $9.22½.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26.

ALCOHOL—Was firm at a further advance. Quotable at $1.86@1.91.

BEANS—Are dull; very choice hand-picked lots sell in a small way at outside prices. We quote: Navies, $2.15@2.25; mediums, $1.80@2.10.

BUTTER—In the situation of the butter market there was no very pronounced change. Dullness still prevails, and under increasing stocks holders are becoming nervous. Neither the local nor outside demands are very considerable, and sellers evince a disposition to freely shade prices, when by so doing they can close out a consignment. Most of to-day's trading was done at 28@35c, fancy lots only bringing a higher figure. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 36@39c; medium to good grades, 32@34c; inferior to common, 22@30c; common to choice roll, 28@34c.

BAGGING—Was quiet at about steady prices. We repeat our quotations: Stark, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32c; American A, 28c; Amoskeag, 30c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 60@62c.

BROOM-CORN—Remains quiet. Local manufacturers are trying now and then to meet current wants, but, aside from this, there is no demand. Extra hurl has recently been sold at 9c. The trading is confined mainly to the common and medium grades. We quote: Choice hurl, 8@8½c; do extra 9c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8c; for good do, 6@7c; good to choice stalk braid, 7½@8c; inferior brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Brick is higher and firm, especially common brick, as the supply is nearly exhausted. Other materials are unaltered. We quote: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ℔ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.00@1.25 ℔ brl; white sand, ℔ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ℔ bu, 40c; fire brick, ℔ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $7.50@8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $27.00@32.50, del.; Indiana pressed $15.00@25.00; do common, $10.00; fire-clay, ℔ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—Prime goods are in fair request, and readily command the quoted prices, while low grades are neglected, and may be bought at a concession. Stocks are small. We repeat our list: New York factory, mild, 17@18c; Ohio and Western factory, do, 16@17c; lower grades, 12@15c.

COAL—There was an absence of anything resembling activity in this market, and the quoted prices were not adhered to with any show of firmness except for Lackawanna. Following are the nominal rates: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Cannel, $8.50@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Barclay, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Was in light request. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.05@1.15; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.40@1.45; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $18.00@22.00; do, bucked, $20.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@33.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@38.00; flour staves, $9.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 8@9c per set; flour hoop-poles, $10.00@12.00 per m.

EGGS—Were unsettled and tending lower. The receipts were larger. Sales were made at 12½@13c.

FISH—The fish trade was active at unchanged and firm prices. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $7.25@7.50; No. 2 do, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 trout, $6.75@7.00; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.50@10.75; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@9.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.25@6.50; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do, ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—There was more inquiry both for foreign and domestic fruits, and the market for most lines was sensibly firmer. There were no quotable changes, however, except in prunes, which advanced a ½c. We now quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 10½@11c; figs, drums, 13½@13¾c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, $3.00@3.05; raisins, loose Muscatel, $3.60@3.70; raisins, Valencia, 12½@13½c; Zante currants, 7¾@8¼c; citron, 32@33c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 25@28c; New York extras, 13½@13¾c; Michigan sliced, 13½@13¾c; Michigan quarters, 12½@13c; Western do, 11½@11¾c; Southern do, 10½@11c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, new, 15@15½c; do, mixed, 11½@12½c; blackberries, 17@18c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 28@29c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 21@22c; Naples walnuts, 20@22c; Chili walnuts, 19@20c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 16@17c; Brazils, 11@11½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, fancy, 12@13c; do second quality, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 8@9c.

FURS—But few furs are coming in, and many of those are of an inferior quality. Good spring mink are quoted at $1.00. Spring musk rats are a shade firmer. Following are the quotations for Western furs: Northern skins are worth from 15 to 30 per cent more; mink, No. 1, large, $1.50; do No. 1, small and medium, $1.25; do No. 2, 87½c; do No. 3, 40c; do No. 4, 10c; raccoon, No. 1, 50c; do No. 2 and No. 1, small, 35c; do No. 3, 20; do No. 4, 8c; muskrat, fall, 17c; do winter, 19@20c; do kittens, 6c; spring rats, 22@25c; skunk, black prime, $1.00; do short striped prime, 75c; do narrow striped prime, 50c; do broad striped prime, 10c; otter, No. 1, $6.00; do No. 2 and No. 1 small, $4.00; do No. 3, $2.00; do No. 4, 50c; fisher, No. 1, $9.00; do No. 2, $5.00; do No. 3, $2.50; do No. 4, 75c; wolf, No. 1, large mountain, $1.75; do No. 2, $1.25; do No. 3, 50c; do No. 4, 25c; small prairie wolf, No. 1, 75c; do No. 2, 50c; do No. 3, 25c; do No. 4, 10c; beaver, well furred and clean, per lb, $1.00@1.25; do stagy and heavy, per lb, 50c; marten, No. 1, $2.50; bear, No. 1, black, $16.00; do No. 1 cub, $4.00; silver gray fox, $5.00@50.00; cross fox, No. 1, $2.00@3.00; red fox, No. 1, $1.70; gray fox, No. 1, 50c; kid fox, No. 1, 35c; lynx, No. 1, $2.00; wolverine, No. 1, $3.50; wild cat, average, 25c; badger, average, 10 to 40c; opossum 12½c; deerskin, in hair, red and short blue, per lb, 35c; deerskin, in hair, gray, per lb, 25c.

GREEN FRUITS—Oranges are in good demand and firm. Apples are getting scarce, and choice fruit is firm. We quote: Lemons $5.50@7.00 per box; Valencia oranges, $11.00@12.00 per case; Palermo and Messina do, per box, $4.50@5.50; fair to choice apples, $4.00@5.50 per brl; cultivated cranberries in boxes, at $5.50@6.00.

GROCERIES—Coffees were dull and lower. The demand is confined to supplying actual and immediate wants, and stocks are accumulating. Sugars were in good request, and sirups, molasses, rice, and soaps were also moving freely at steadily maintained prices. We now quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8¼c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 40@41c; O. G. Java, 35½@36½c; Java, No. 2, 33½@34½c; fancy Rio, 30½@30¾c; choice do, 29½@30½c; prime Rio, 29½@29¾c; good do, 28½@28¾c; common do, 27⅜@28⅛c; roasting do, 26½@27½c; Singapore Java, 33½@34½c; Costa Rica fancy, 31@31½c; do, prime, 30@30½c; Maracaibo, 30½@31½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14@14½c; do, short weight, 13@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 8@8¾c; Carolina, 9@9¼c; Louisiana, 8½@9¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10½@10¾c; B, 9⅞@10c; extra C, 9½@9¾c; C No. 2, 9¼@9½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9½c; choice brown, 9½@9¾c; prime do, 9@9¼c; fair do, 8¾@8⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 8¾@8⅞c; fair do, 8@8½c; common do, 7½@7¾c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9¾c; do prime, 9@9½c; do, fair, 8@8½c; common, 7½@8c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@63c; extra do, 68@73c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 83@88c; do prime, 78@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 35@38c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 6½@9½c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17½@18½c; cloves, 60@62c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29½@30½c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.30@1.35; do No. 2, $1.15@1.20; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 18@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5⅞@6c; Champaign, 6@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10c; common, 8@10½c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—Continues to meet with a moderate local demand. The receipts are ample, and prices are tolerably steady. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: Timothy, prime, $13.50@14.00; do No. 1, $12.50@13.00; No. 2, do, $10.50@11.50; mixed, $9.50@10.50; prime prairie, $9.50@10.00; do No. 1, $8.50@9.00; do No. 2, $6.00@7.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $9.00@10.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Dry hides are quoted higher. Green cured are unchanged. The receipts are light, and the demand sufficient to absorb all the offerings. City butchers' green steers, 8c; do cows, 7c; do cured steers, 10@10½c; do cows, 8½@9c; green cured, light, 9½@9¾c; heavy do, 8½@8¾c; part cured, 8½c; green calf, 14c; green kip, 9½c; dry calf, 22c; dry kip, 20c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 18@20c; deacon skins, 30@35c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed per lb, 35@40c.

HOPS—Were dull and easy at the prices given: Common to choice Western, 20@35c; New York, 40c.

IRON AND STEEL—Trade is improving. Following are the rates current:

Iron	3 3-10c@ 3 8-10	rates
Horse-shoe iron	6 @ 6½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5¾ @ 6	rates
Norway iron	8 @ 9c	℔ lb
Norway nail-rods	9¾ @10c	℔ lb
German plow steel	10½ @11c	℔ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	℔ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	℔ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @21c	℔ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½ @ 9c	℔ lb
Toe calk steel	11c	℔ lb

LEATHER—Was again quoted quiet, with no change in values. We repeat our list as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ℔ lb	38@	41
Kip, ℔ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	22@	24
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ℔ ft	18@	21
Calf, city	1.15@	1.25
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.25
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

LUMBER—Orders are still coming forward from the interior quite freely and there is a moderate local demand. Prices are quoted quite steady. There was no lumber on the wholesale market this morning. Several vessels have been sent out, but they have not had time to make the round trip. Yesterday afternoon J. M. Loomis & Co. sold cargo schooner Levi Grant, from Manistee, 200 m piece stuff at $11.50. Following are yard quotations:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	19.00	@20.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	33.00	@36.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	26.00	@28.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	18.00	@20.00
A wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	38.00	@40.00
B wagon-box boards	28.00	@30.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	26.00	@28.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	....	@13.00
Joist, scantling, fencing, timber, 18 feet and under	13.00	@14.00
Joist and scantling, 20 to 24 feet	15.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	13.00	@ ....
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.50	@ 2.75
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.50
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)	3.25	@ 3.37½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK.—Merchants report a satisfactory trade at uniformly steady prices. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13.00; do, 12x12, $13.50; 14x20, $14.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.50; do, 20x28, $25.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 33c; small, 34c; bar, 35c.

SOLDER—No. 1, 22c; No. 2, 20c.

LEAD—Pig, 8c; bar, 9½c; pipe, full coils, 10c; cut do, 10½c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 30c rates; American Russia—A, 15c; B, 13c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 13c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 15 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 35c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 34c; planished copper, 41c; do, cut to sizes, 43c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 5, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, 6½c.

NAILS—Were steady at previous rates, as follows: 20@60d, per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½c, 12½c of for 100-keg lots.

NAVAL STORES—Were meeting with an improved demand. Ropes are firm. We quote: Manilla rope, ℔ lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, ℔ lb, 15½@16½c; hemp sash cord, ℔ lb, 18@22c; marline, ℔ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ℔ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ℔ bale, $5.00@6.25; pitch, ℔ brl, $5.50@6.00; tar, ℔ brl, $4.75@5.00.

OILS—Trade was fair for the season, and the market was firm. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 14½@15c; extra winter lard, 83c; No. 1, 75@78c; No. 2, 70@72c; linseed, raw, $1.03; do, boiled, $1.08; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do, extra, 90c; do, No. 1, bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 56c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

POTATOES—Choice peachblows and early rose are scarce and firm. Common and mixed lots were in fair supply and rather slow. A car of choice early rose (for seed) sold at $1.30 on track. There was a fair retail demand. We quote: Early rose, from store, $1.25@1.30; peachblows, $1.35@1.40 per bu; mixed lots, $1.15@1.20; peachblows in car-lots, $1.25@1.30, delivered; early rose, $1.20@1.25; mixed and inferior, $1.12@1.15, delivered.

POULTRY—Turkeys and chickens were in good request and firm. The supply was light. We quote: Turkeys, choice dressed, 12@13c; do, fair to good, 10@11c; do, live, 10@11c; chickens, dressed, $3.00@4.00; do, in coops, $3.00@3.75; ducks, $3.00@3.75; geese, live, $7.00@8.00; wild ducks, $1.25@3.00 per dozen.

SEEDS—Timothy seed was more active and strong at $2.40@2.90 for fair to choice seed. Clover was firm at $5.85@5.90. Hungarian sold at 60@70c; millet at 56c. Flax was quiet. We note sales of 9 bags choice timothy at $2.90; 77 bags do at $2.85; 208 bags do at $2.80; 210 bags prime at $2.75; 410 bags do at $2.70; 50 bags at $2.65; 547 bags do good at $2.60; 182 bags do at $2.55; 493 bags do at $2.50; 29 bags at $2.45; 31 bags common at $2.40; 10 bags do poor at $2.00; 35 bags clover at $5.90; 15 bags do at $5.85; 21 bags Hungarian at 70c; 63 bags do at 65c; 207 bags poor do at 60c; 24 bags good millet at 56c.

SALT—Following are the quotations: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Canada, do, $2.00; ordinary coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—The tea trade is more active, and prices of Japans are firming up. Green teas remain steady. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 38@45c; do, good, 55@65c; do choice to extra fine, 85c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@88c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.60; choice to extra new Japan, 95c@$1.05; common to good do, 70@90c; fair to good old, 65@75c; common do, 40@50c; colored natural-leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices were steady and unchanged, ranging as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—We quote: Beech, $8.50; maple, $9.50; hickory, $10.50; slabs, $3.00@6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market is quiet and unchanged in its general features. Orders are filled at the annexed prices:

Tub, washed, prime	52@55c
Tub, washed, common to good	48@50c
Common dingy	38@40c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, light	48@48c
Fleece, washed, X and XX, dingy	38@45c
Fleece, washed, medium light	45@48c
Coarse washed	37@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	30@33c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@30c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	25@33c
Super and extra pulled	38@40c

THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26.

The receipts of live stock during the last week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,017	11,703	1,723
Tuesday	3,981	11,370	1,454
Wednesday	4,134	11,871	2,283
Thursday	3,600	10,300	1,500
Total	15,682	45,244	6,967

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,116	5,942	825
Tuesday	2,308	10,261	721
Wednesday	2,573	10,261	2,424
Total	6,899	26,464	3,971

CATTLE—The market was without new features. There was quite as much activity as on the earlier days of the week, and notwithstanding the continued heavy arrivals there was no appearance of weakness in any class of stock, while for light, smooth, fat, pony-built steers the demand was sufficiently urgent to enable holders to obtain some little advance over former rates. The number of buyers in search of choice to extra beeves seemed larger than usual, and holders of such found it an easy task to dispose of their stock at good round prices, or at $5.75@6.60 for well-matured, well-fatted steers averaging from 1,300 to 1,600 lbs. There was a noticeably small amount of that thin rough stock usually comprising so large a proportion of our supplies, and by reference to the published sales it will be seen that the number of transfers under $5.25 was comparatively small, while the larger part of the day's business was accomplished at $5.35@6.10. The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,650 lbs	$6.25@6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75@6.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.35@5.70
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	5.00@5.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	4.00@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.50@3.25
Cattle—Texas, corn-fed	4.50@5.25
Cattle—Texas, wintered North	3.50@4.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.50@3.25

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
61	good steers	1,093	$5.35
18	good steers	1,104	6.35
43	choice steers	1,306	6.00
38	good steers	1,174	5.50
18	good steers	1,069	5.25
17	choice steers	1,323	6.00
16	choice steers	1,336	6.00
16	choice steers	1,477	6.10
30	choice steers	1,289	5.75
15	good steers	1,101	5.55
15	good steers	1,235	5.60
22	choice steers	1,320	6.00
18	good steers	1,229	5.60
34	good steers	1,154	5.65
12	extra steers	1,607	6.50
15	extra steers	1,484	6.50
19	good steers	1,191	5.40
22	good steers	1,441	5.60
22	choice steers	1,468	6.00
31	good steers	1,153	5.60
16	choice steers	1,323	6.00
31	choice steers	1,395	6.00
21	good steers	1,157	5.50
42	choice steers	1,246	5.75
110	choice steers	1,477	6.25
62	extra steers	1,467	6.35
33	extra steers	1,465	6.50
30	good steers	1,344	5.85
16	choice steers	1,370	5.75
18	good steers	1,224	5.60
30	extra steers	1,400	6.25
14	extra steers	1,465	6.35
62	good steers	1,306	5.90
16	choice steers	1,306	6.00
35	good steers	1,212	5.65
40	good steers	1,486	5.85
62	choice steers	1,310	6.00
18	good steers	1,155	5.60
18	good steers	1,207	5.60
32	good steers	1,287	5.75
16	fat pony steers	1,037	5.60
17	fat pony steers	989	5.50
20	good steers	1,151	5.40
25	good steers	1,161	5.50
15	good steers	1,236	5.45
31	extra steers	1,344	6.10
34	extra steers	1,488	6.50
14	extra steers	1,471	6.45
20	cows	1,003	[illegible]

HOGS—The hog market was active at about steady prices. There was a trifle easier feeling in inferior and common descriptions, but for all grades above common full yesterday's prices were demanded and obtained. Sales were made at $4.50@4.75 for inferior, at $5.00@5.30 for common to medium; and at $5.40@6.00 for good to choice. The market closed steady with but little stock remaining in the pens unsold. The day's sales include the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
95	133	4.75	73	193	5.30	53	190	5.40
70	202	5.45	67	198	5.30	51	151	5.15
37	270	5.35	94	188	5.00	74	151	5.35
22	271	5.00	32	217	5.00	71	186	5.20
32	190	5.35	43	264	5.15	60	148	5.00
56	182	5.35	29	229	5.15½	44	170	5.30
39	199	5.25	53	188	5.35	47	197	4.75
80	232	6.25	54	224	5.60	55	181	5.35
65	203	5.30	64	235	5.30	64	165	5.20
95	244	6.00	67	220	5.35	75	165	5.40
37	273	6.00	65	220	5.30	58	145	5.00
32	187	5.20	82	165	5.15	59	145	4.75
25	187	5.20	36	179	5.25	78	279	5.60
29	178	5.20	38	200	5.35	48	275	5.75
46	206	5.00	80	156	4.75	96	159	5.25
41	164	4.75	25	209	5.30	61	142	4.85
48	164	4.75	50	162	4.15	64	159	4.70
57	188	5.35	26	173	4.75	77	114	4.70
38	239	5.50	52	174	5.35	63	153	5.15
26	168	5.25	62	165	5.20	60	143	5.00
69	167	5.25	73	228	5.20	26	210	5.70
52	174	5.00	32	172	5.25	71	178	5.30
45	277	5.60	39	196	5.30	67	169	5.35
33	166	5.30	64	229	5.30	62	166	5.35
100	225	5.50	54	179	5.35	64	185	5.40
62	217	5.55	44	200	5.37½	63	179	5.30
78	183	5.45	25	205	5.30	55	169	5.20
31	150	5.25	62	169	5.30	78	173	4.90
20	155	5.25	115	186	5.30	115	233	5.65
55	203	5.35	63	215	5.50	63	193	5.40
64	109	5.15						

SHEEP—Continue active and strong. As on the preceding days of the week, shippers were the principal operators, they securing fully three-fourths of the offerings. The range of prices was $5.00@7.75, though most of the trading was done at $5.90@7.30 for medium to choice. The following are noted:

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
189	92	$6.75	77	101	$7.00	71	111	$7.75
168	83	$7.00	61	83	$5.50	96	83	$6.12½

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 26.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,570, making 2,695 for the last three days, against 3,025 for the corresponding time last week. The quality averaged fair, and changed from very poor to strictly prime. The market was a shade easier, but moderately firm and active at an advance from Monday of ¼c. Poor to good Texans, 9@11½c; poor to strictly prime native steers and oxen, 10½@13c.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,730, making 6,720 for three days, against 6,790 for the same time last week. Quality mainly fair to extra; demand good; market firm at 7½@9½c for common to extra.

SWINE—Arrivals to-day, all consigned to slaughterers, 4,900, making 13,640 for three days, against 8,660 for the same time last week; none offered alive; city-dressed active at 7¼@7½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 935; total for the week, 4,030; the fresh arrivals were nearly all through consignments. The market was strong at yesterday's prices, with no stock to operate with.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 400; total for the week, 5,200. The market was firm at yesterday's rates. All offerings disposed of; Western sheep and lambs, 7@8c; choice lots a shade higher.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,400; total for the week, 12,400, against 14,200 for the same time last week. The market was low and dull; no good hogs in the pens. Prices 10 cents per cwt off; Yorkers, $5.20@5.30; heavy hogs, $5.75@5.90.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., March 26.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 181 cars. Best, 6¾@7¼c; medium, 6@6½c; common, 5¼@6; bulls, 3½@5c.

HOGS—Arrivals, 3,212 head. Best Philadelphia, $6.25@6.40; Yorkers, $5.40@5.60.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 6 cars. Best, $7.75@8.00; medium, $6.50@7.50; common, $5.20@5.75.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—CATTLE—More active and a shade higher. Very best on sale, 6¾@7¼c; first quality, 5¼@6⅝c; medium to good fair quality, 5@5¾c; receipts, 1,292; sales, 1,195.

HOGS—Moderate demand and supply; 7¾@8¼c for corn-fed; 7½@8c for stillers; receipts, 6,829.

SHEEP—Moderate demand and fair supply; 5@6¾c for good; 4@5¼c for sheared; receipts, [illegible].

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 6d; spring, 10s 10d@11s 5d; white, 11s 10d@12s; club, 12s@12s 6d. Corn, 39s. Pork, 62s 6d. Lard, 42s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 26—3 p. m.—Markets unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Cotton a shade easier; middling uplands, 8⅛@8¼d; middling Orleans, 8¼d. Sales, 12,000 bales; American, 6,700 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales.

Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

Turpentine, 33s 6d@34s.

PARIS, March 26.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 22,008,000 francs during the last week. Rentes, 59f 75c.

LONDON, March 26.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £26,000. The amount gone into the bank on balance to-day is £21,800. The proportion of the bank's resources to its liabilities, which was last week 46⅞ per cent, is now 44⅞ per cent.

Consols, for money, 91½@92; on account, 92@92½. United States securities—5-20s, 1865s, 104; [illegible] 10-40s, 102¾; new 5s, 104¼. New York Central, 96; Erie, 39; Erie 97½@37¾ preferred, 64.

Sugar, 25s 6d@27d, spot; 2s afloat.

Turpentine, 33s.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 26.—Business continues irregular with commission-houses, owing to the unsettled state of the market for cotton goods, and the derangement of values. The jobbing trade shows gradual and steady improvement. Cotton goods are jobbing freely at very low prices. Prints are quite active; Mallory prints have been reduced ½c per yard; percales and lawns active; dress goods in brisk request; woolen goods dull.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 26.—COTTON—Dull; middling uplands, 16⅛c; futures closed steady; sales, 15,300 bales; March, 15 25-32c; April, 15 25-32c@15 13-16c; May, 16 11-32c; June, 16 27-32@16⅞c; July, 17⅛c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 8,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.60@6.00; common to good, $6.00@6.40; good to choice, $6.45@6.65; white wheat extra, $6.65@7.00; extra Ohio, $6.30@7.40; St. Louis, $6.30@11.00. Rye flour quiet at $4.75@5.00. Corn meal steady; Western, $3.75@4.35. Wheat opened quiet; closed more active and higher; receipts, 45,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.49@1.51; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.53@1.54; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring, $1.53@1.54; No. 1 Chicago, $1.54@1.55; No. 2 Chicago, $1.45@1.47; Northwestern spring, $1.51; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.59. Rye, barley, and malt unchanged. Corn closed lower; receipts, 36,000 bu; new Western mixed, 89@92c; high mixed and yellow Western, 91@93c; old Western mixed, 90@93. Oats dull and lower; receipts, 24,000 bu; Western, mixed, 61@62½; white Western, 62@65c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull and unchanged; Rio, 20@24c, gold. Sugar firmer; fair to good refining, 7⅛@7½c. Rice firm. Molasses firm.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; crude, 7@7⅛c; refined held at 15c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 47½c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 15@16c.

PROVISIONS—Pork excited and firmer; new mess, $16.75 spot; $16.00 March; $16.65 April; $16.70@16.75 May; $16.75. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles quiet; long and short clear, 9⅛c. Lard firmer; steam, 9⅝@9 11-16c, spot; 9 11-16c April; 10c June.

BUTTER—Heavy; Western, 25@40c.

WHISKY—A shade firmer at 97½@98c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 26. — BREADSTUFFS — Flour, super spring extra, $5.70@6.25. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.27; No. 2 do, $1.23¾; seller April, $1.23¾; seller May, $1.27. Corn active and advanced; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 63c. Oats firmer No. 2, fresh, 43½c. Rye steady; No. 1, fresh, 87½c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 spring, $1.65; No. 3 do, $1.42.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $15.25 cash; $15.50 prime. Hams and shoulders unchanged. Boxed middles, 8½@8⅝c. Lard steady; kettle, 9½c; steam, 9c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 19,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; lower to sell; little doing. Wheat dull and unchanged; No. 3 Chicago, $1.13; No. 3 red winter, $1.50. Corn slow, closing weak; No. 2 mixed, 63c in elevators; 62½c April. Oats steady; No. 2, 49½@50 in elevators. Barley flat. Rye steady, at 91½@92c.

WHISKY—Firm at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm, at $15.50@15.75. Bulk meats firm and active for future; clear rib at Keokuk, 8c, buyer till 10th of April; do at St. Joe, 8c, last half April; do here, 8½c, seller May. Bacon strong and active for future; clear rib, 9⅛c, last half May; 9⅝c last half June; 9⅞c last half July; other sides private. Lard firm and active, at 9c, at Keokuk and St. Joe, seller April and May.

HOGS—Firm; receipts, 13,000; light, $4.75@5.10; bacon, $5.15@5.35; heavy, $5.30@5.75.

CATTLE—Scarce and wanted; native cows and heifers unchanged; good to prime steers, $4.35@4.75; choice to extra, $5.25@6.25; receipts, 150.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Oats firm at 62@64c.

PROVISIONS—Dry salt meats firm at 7¾@8¼@9⅛c. Bacon quiet and lower at 7½@9⅝@9¾c.

SUGAR—Dull; good common, 6½c; fair to fully fair, 6⅞@7⅛c; prime, 8½c.

MOLASSES—Scarce; fair fermenting, 40@42½c; fair reboiled, 50c.

CORN MEAL—Large receipts; lower at $3.40. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Demand fair; sales, 4,850 bales; offerings moderate; many factors are covering up their samples; prices steadier and stronger, and showing a partial recovery of yesterday's decline; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 13⅞@14¼c; low middling to strict low middling, 15⅝@16c; middling to strict middling, 16⅛@16⅜c; good middling, 17⅛@17⅜c. Receipts, 1,302 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,919; coastwise, 1,637; to Great Britain, 4,290; stock, 208,199; unsold, 158,300.

MONETARY—Gold, 112½; sight, par; sterling, $5.43½.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Cornmeal dull and lower, at $3.40@3.45. Corn scarce and firm at 74c. Oats dull and drooping, at 58c.

HAY—Active; good mixed, $17.00; timothy, $22.00.

BRAN—Dull, at $22.00 asked.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

COTTON—Dull and unchanged; middling, 15½c; receipts, 636 bales; shipments, 900 bales; stock, 48,117 bales.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—COTTON—Firmer, at 15⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats firmer, at 56@62c. Barley unchanged.

HAY—Quiet, at $16.00.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, $16.00. Bulk shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8¼; clear, 8¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 12@12½c. Lard—Tierce, 9½c; kegs, 9¾c.

WHISKY—92c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., March 26. — BREADSTUFFS — Grain quiet and unchanged. Corn and oats firm.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 11½@12c for standard white; 15@16½c for State test car lots.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; sales 4 cars white Canada at $1.60@1.63; 1 car No. 1 spring at $1.50. Corn dull in consequence of scarcity; sales 5 cars new at 77c on track; at close held at 78c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 26.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in moderate demand at $1.45. Corn firmer and higher at 63@70c. Oats steady at 54@58c. Rye firm and in fair demand at $1.00@1.10. Barley dull and unchanged.

OILS—Linseed, $1.00; lard steady.

EGGS—12½c.

BUTTER—Steady.

CHEESE—Scarce and firm.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork held at $15.00@16.87½. Sales last evening at $15.87½. Lard quiet; steam, light offerings at 9½c; kettle, 9¾@10c. Bulkmeats—Shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 7⅝@8c; the latter extreme; clear, 8¼@8⅜c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; shoulders, 6⅞c; clear rib, 8c; clear, 9¼@9½c; sales of clear at 9c, loose.

WHISKY—Firm and in fair demand at 93c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.61½@1.62; No. 1, $1.54½@1.54¼; amber, $1.44½. Corn dull and lower at 72c. Oats in good demand at 51½c.

CLOVER SEED—$6.00.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 6,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, No. 2 white Wabash, $1.63; No. 3 do, $1.45; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.55; amber do, $1.47½; seller April, $1.46; seller June, $1.50; No. 1 red, $1.55; No. 2 do, $1.44@1.44½; seller April, $1.43; seller May, $1.49½. Corn firm and in fair demand; high mixed, 69½c; seller March and April, 68½c; seller May, 70c; seller June, 70½c; low mixed, 69c; no grade, 65½c. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOVER SEED—$5.85.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 700 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; superfine, $5.00@5.62½. Wheat dull; red, $1.60@1.65; white, $1.80. Rye, 95c. Corn active; yellow, 83@84c. Oats quiet; white, 63c; mixed, 57@58c.

PETROLEUM — Quiet; crude, 10½@10⅝c; refined, 14½@14¾c.

WHISKY—96c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed Western, 82c. Oats firm; Western, 63c. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork unchanged. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 6½c; clear rib sides, 8½@8⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib sides, 9½@9⅝c.

BUTTER—Western in moderate demand and light receipt at 30@38c; tub, 38@40c.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer at 96@97c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, March 26.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in light demand; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1.52, afloat. Corn quiet at 80c. Oats dull; State, 55c. Barley quiet.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 187 Washington-st.

The oldest and longest-located Physician in the city in the treatment of all Chronic and Special Diseases. Call or write.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY FOR SALE AT TRIBUNE OFFICE.

THE COURTS.

Condition of the Home Insurance Company.

The Riverside Company Appears in Court Again.

Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

A meeting of about 200 creditors of the Home Insurance Company was held yesterday morning in the Register's office. Thomas Bulkley filed a report of his doings since he had been Assignee of the Company, showing, among other things, that the total liabilities of the Company allowed were $1,770,667.95; and others in doubt, $134,-180.13,—making a total of $1,904,878.08.

The total assets are estimated at $224,538.98. The cash on hand is $46,728.19, and, though this is not sufficient to pay a dividend of 3 per cent in cash on all the allowed claims, yet a 3 per cent dividend was declared, as the Assignee has some interest-bearing securities which can be turned into cash when necessary. Mr. Buckley reports also that he has succeeded in putting the affairs of the Company in such a shape that he expects to close it up by a further dividend of 5 or 6 per cent more in about three months. The Assignee has certainly been very active and economical in his management of the bankrupt's estate, and, as he himself states, it is in no slight degree owing to the fact of his having previously been Secretary of the Company before the fire. The present dividend will be payable in about a week or ten days, as soon as the necessary warrants can be filled up and countersigned by the Register.

THE RIVERSIDE IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

A bill was filed yesterday in the Superior Court by Welton Marks against the Riverside Improvement Company and J. N. Jewett, showing a peculiar phase of the management of that moribund Company. Complainant states that, in February, 1872, he, as the agent of A. O. Butler, purchased of E. E. Childs, the President of the Riverside Company, a note of Childs' for $1,527.63, payable to the Company, and secured by a trust-deed on Lot 18, Block 6, of the First Division of Riverside. He shortly afterward discovered that the title to Lot 18 was not in Childs when the trust-deed was made, but was in the Riverside Company, and had been conveyed to the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Land Company, and that the giving of the trust-deed by Childs and the indorsement of the note by him as President was one transaction, and was made virtually by the Riverside Company to raise money. Complainant, on discovering this fact, made it known to the parties, and was requested by them to accept a new trust-deed. On his assenting to this arrangement, the Chicago & Great Western Railroad Land Company, which had purchased the lot in question, made him a new trust-deed to J. N. Jewett, Trustee, for the use of A. O. Butler. About the same time the said Company made a mortgage on a large amount of property, including this lot, to Jewett to secure a loan. Complainant, by request, left his deed with Jewett to be recorded with the mortgage, but it was lost, and the mortgage alone recorded. Several months after, when Marks ascertained the fact that the deed was mislaid, he obtained another from the said Company, which was recorded. The lien created by it, however, is subsequent to that of the mortgage, and the complainant asks that, the true state of facts being known, his trust-deed, or rather that of his principal, may be decreed to have the priority it legally deserves.

A NEW JUDGE.

Mr. Tourtellotte is, by agreement of the parties, engaged in trying the divorce case of Theresa Stevens against Nicolaus Stevens. The bill charges the defendant with cruelty, and the cross-bill filed by the defendant alleges that the complainant, Mrs. Stevens, has been guilty of adultery in a shameful manner. The details are unfit for publication, but the court-room is crowded by an apparently appreciative audience of the unwashed, who eagerly drink in the testimony.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

In Martin vs. the National Insurance Company, tried before Judge Jameson, the jury brought in a verdict of $1,250 for the plaintiff. It was an action to recover the value of a scow, insured in this company, and lost in November, 1869, during a severe storm and while in the Ogden Slip.

The Court instructed the jury that no abandonment was necessary if the loss was total; that if the Company refused absolutely to pay the loss, upon notice given immediately after the loss, it was a waiver of a formal proof of loss, and none need be shown; and that the measure of damages was the whole amount insured, regardless of any sum previously paid for a prior partial loss or repairs.

ITEMS.

Judge Blodgett was not in court to-day, and no business was done in bankruptcy or the District Court.

To-day is the last day of service for the April term of the Superior Court. Fifty-nine suits were commenced yesterday.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Diedrhe P. Cubberly began a suit for $1,000 against James G. Scott.

James Hamilton began an action against John W. Scott and O. P. Chase, claiming $1,500.

Charles H. Cronkhite, for the use of Rhoda B. Cronkhite, brought suit against Thomas H. Ricketts, laying damages at $12,000.

George P. Estabrook and Frank Carmt, for the use of George P. Estabrook, sued Henry Horner for $1,000. The same plaintiffs also sued D. Leonard for a similar amount.

Franklin D. Gray commenced a suit for $3,000 against Nicholas F. Cooke, and another for a like amount against A. R. Cooke.

Richard Riley brought suit in trover against Louis S. Baldwin to recover 1,000 yards of sand valued at $1,500.

T. M. Bradley, for the use of Maria E. Mills, sued William H. Knapp, H. S. Austin, and Stewart B. Vowell for $4,000.

E. B. Armstrong began an action for $1,000 against the Brown & Norton Paper Company.

Thomas W. Kirby, John Furlong, E. P. Ferry, and Sherman Royce began an action for $1,000 against the city.

The Diamond Savings Bank of Pittsburgh sued Michael Greenebaum and Jacob Livingston for $3,000.

The Niles Savings Association also sued the same parties for $10,000.

Matthias Teegarden commenced a suit in attachment against E. P. Larkin and T. F. Collins, claiming $2,088, and another against C. L. Lighthouse for a like amount.

William Kerr & Co. brought suit for $1,200 against H. H. Honore.

George W. Kean sued Louisa Taylor for $2,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

George Mables and John Gubbins filed a bill against Daniel McGuire and others, asking to be relieved from their position as Trustees of the estate of M. A. Borke, deceased.

August Fisher began a suit against Peter Ragor, claiming $1,500.

THE COUNTY COURT.

H. T. Tower's claim of $482.14 against the estate of A. B. Williams was allowed.

The following persons were adjudged insane by a jury trial in this court: Annie Morgan, Charles Baltke, and Henrietta Heine.

The following cases of alleged insanity were continued until the 2d proximo: Albert Jackson, Julia Augusta Grauer, and Edward West.

THE CALL.

Judge Rogers—100 to 115, except 105, 106, 112, and 114.

Judge Tree—1,895, 1,543, 2,227, and others if reached.

Judge Farwell—1,100 to 1,125.

Judge Gary—122 to 148, except 123, 124, 126, 129, 133, 134, 136.

Judge Burns—120 to 140, except 136.

JUDGMENTS.

Superior Court—Confessions—William H. Sisson v. L. D. Van Gelder, $264.41.—Eli Nathan Hopkins v. Jonathan McCormick, $360.

Judge Gary—Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company v. Burkhardt Excelsior Works. Judgment against Frederick Burkhardt, $246.65.

Judge Jameson—E. F. Martin v. National Insurance Company; verdict, $1,250. Motion for new trial.

Judge Burns—Charles Shober et al. v. The Riverside Improvement Company; $260.

Circuit Court—Confessions—Potter Palmer v. Joseph A. Montgomery; $1,161.24.

Judge Rogers—H. F. Swett et al. v. Charles Tanner; $48.85.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SPLENDID GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE, equal to new in every respect; has cover and attachments; cost $75, price $35. 642 Michigan-av.

BUY A DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE ON EASY monthly payments, and pay for it in sewing if you desire, at 172 and 174 South Clark-st., up stairs.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MEACHERT, 215 SOUTH Halsted-st., City Agent. Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, and repaired. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—PRINCIPAL office 111 State-st. Machines sold on monthly payments.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN AND ON easy terms,
200x161 ft., east front, on South Park-av.
223x161 ft., east front, and 223x161, west front, on Calumet-av.
223x161 ft., east front, and 200x161, west front, on Prairie-av.
200x161 ft., east front, on Indiana-av.
Said property is situated between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts., only two blocks from the South Park and three blocks from the depot in Englewood.
The whole frontage is planted with elm trees one foot in diameter.
We will sell the 1,224 ft. for $30 per foot on easy terms. Apply to J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL, 144 and 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—99 YEARS' LEASE OF 2X 48 feet, 52 feet north of Randolph-st. No reappraisals during entire term. The only vacant lot on State-st., north of Monroe-st., on west side of street; can be improved at trifling expense so as to pay 25 per cent interest. An extraordinary bargain, and the safest investment that can be made in Chicago property. Terms of lease, $1,200 per year for 3 years, and $1,500 thereafter during entire term. A store to cost say $8,000, will rent for $6,000 cash. Bonus required, only $6,000, a merely nominal price for the best lease ever offered in this market, and the only one that it would be possible to obtain on such remarkable terms. This is much better than buying the fee, and particularly as the lease gives a 10-years' privilege of purchase. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER, 344 WALNUT-ST., splendid two-story house, 10 rooms; terms easy. G. H. HULL, 228 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 50x125 ON CALUMET AV., between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts. Apply to JOHN CRESWELL, Secretary Mechanics' Type Foundry, 51 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AND LOT on Evans-av. Only $300 cash down. HILL & BLISS, 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE on Wabash-av., near Eighteenth-st. $13,000. REES, PEIRCE & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST.:
3-story marble-front residence, Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st., $16,000.
Stone-front residence, Prairie-av., near Twenty-sixth-st., east front; lot 25x180, barn, etc., $15,000.
Frame house, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., to exchange for brick house north of Forty-third-st.
Stone front residence, Vincennes-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., $7,000.
3-story house, 50 feet, Forrest-av., $7,500.
52x125, northeast corner Indiana-av. and Thirty-fourth-st., splendid residence lot.

FOR SALE—BY KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, Real Estate Dealers and Brokers, 142 LaSalle-st.:
Lots on Madison, Washington, and Park-avs., between West Forty-sixth and Forty-eighth-sts.
Lots on Harrison, Aberdeen, and Sholto-sts.
Lots on Western-av., east front, north of Nineteenth-st.
A large list of acre-property in the East Division of the city. A few great bargains.

FOR SALE—SIX LOTS ON WESTERN-AV., NEAR Laughton-st. Also lots on Laughton and Marvin-sts., near Western-av. Also lots near McCormick's Reaper Factory, and will be sold on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 80 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—150 FEET CORNER OF KENWOOD-court and Forty-eighth-st.; 74 by 174 corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-seventh-st. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 80 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGES—NEAR BLUE ISLAND-av. and Twenty-second-st., on monthly payments; low price. HENRY WALLER, JR., 86 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Might furnish a little to parties if required. Inquire at 136 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NO. 26 PARK-AV., EAST OF WOOD-st., 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, good barn; terms easy. MEAD & COE, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—40 FEET ON CANAL-st., near Polk, east front. MEAD & COE, 152 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—ONE new 2-story 10-room house, and one new 9-room cottage. See owner on premises, Nos. 275 and 277 Dayton-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NO. 20 BRYANT-AV., lot 50x160, south front, 2-story frame, and barn. Inquire of YOUNG & NEWBURY, Rooms 8 and 9 Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—FIVE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT octagon stone front dwellings on Vincennes-av., opposite Ellis Park, complete throughout. Will sell either of the houses on good terms, cheap and on easy terms. OLINGER & BALLARD, 76 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE 2-STORY FRAME BUILDING with engine, boiler, shafting, &c., and machinery for furniture, or not. Address or call at 83 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TWO OF THE VERY BEST HOUSES on West Side; 2-story, swell-front, French roof, basement houses, with all modern improvements; will be sold for less money on easier terms than any property in West Division; one block west of Union Park and Ashland-av., on Monroe-st. Apply at 649 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, swell-front, modern improvements, all in perfect order; good barn; 25 foot front. Inquire on premises, 617 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—25X125 FEET, SOUTHWEST corner Taylor and Cypress-sts., near Ogden-av. Call or address the owner, E. S. BRISTOL, 36 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—1 OR 2 TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSES, containing 9 and 11 rooms, in best order, on South Sangamon-st., between Madison and Monroe, with lease of lot, or to be removed May 1 next. Inquire at 124 West Randolph-st., Room No. 2.

FOR SALE—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST.:
Houses: Calumet-av., $10,000, 2-story and basement brick, near Twenty-second-st.
Adams-st., $16,000, near Paulina, octagon front brick.
Monroe-st., near Lincoln, $9,000, octagon-front marble.
Park-av., near Paulina-st., $11,000, south front, marble front.
South May-st., No. 3, frame, brick basement, $7,500.
North Peoria-st., No. 58, 2-story frame, $3,000.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., NORTH OF THIRty-third-st., 25x160 feet, if sold immediately can be had for less than cost. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST CORNERS ON Michigan-av., 100x160, one mile inside the city. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE HALF-ACRE LOTS IN BEAUtiful subdivision at $850 each; easy payments; owner going abroad. Lots in same subdivision sell for $1,500. This offer open for 10 days only. J. M. BEVERLEY, Room 17 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES ON CENTRAL PARK BOULEvard, fronting the Park; 6 acres at Ravenia, fine, high lake-shore ground; 48 feet on Langley-av., near Forty-first-st., $65 per foot; 2 stone-front houses on Thirty-third-st., near horse and steam cars, price $6,500; 4 brick houses on Vincennes-av. Must be sold. T. B. VAN WYCK, Room 2, Otis Block.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—A 5-ROOM cottage, 609 Washington-av., with 3 years' lease, for $300 cash. Address T. P. MARSH, Austin, Ill.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY AND BRICK BASEment house, 11 rooms, all in fine order, for $500 less its actual value. Call on the premises and save commission. 251 Park-av.

FOR SALE—529 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW STONE front, one block of the Park. Don't rent till you see this and know the price. H. F. COY, 96 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 245 WALNUT-st. Lot 30x125, gas and water, price $5,000. Inquire on the premises, or of GEO. A. TREYSER, 100 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE WITH all modern improvements. Two parlors, large family bed-room, bath-room and closets, dining-room, kitchen and closets, on the first floor also part or all the furniture. This property is for sale at a sacrifice equal to the great fire. Inquire on the premises of the owner, 800 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—$9,750—SOUTH CLARK-ST.—FRAME store, and lot 25x164 feet, on South Clark-st., north of Polk; only $9,750, if taken within a few days; a sacrifice; title perfect; property has not changed hands for over 20 years. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS EACH 25X100 FEET, FRONTing on Goodwin and Palatine-sts., near Douglas Park; price, $700, in monthly payments if desired. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HUMBOLDT PARK—3 LOTS ON A corner, east of Humboldt Park, $1,000, worth $1,750; a great bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEBSTER-AV.—100X133 FT., SOUTHeast corner of Lincoln-place. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast cor. Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON MONROE-ST., near Western-av.; very cheap, and on monthly payments if desired. GEO. C. RANDALL, 23 Bryan Block, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—A GOOD 2-STORY AND BASEMENT frame dwelling, with good lot, &c., Langley-av. and Forty-second-st.; 9 rooms, well built, and will sell cheap; $3,400. LINGLE & DARLOW, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$3,500, $300 CASH, BALANCE MONTHly or quarterly payments, 2-story frame house, with barn and lot, near VanBuren street cars. W. O. COLE, Room 1 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—SOMETHING THAT IS CHEAP—25x108 feet on south-west corner of Adams and Hamilton-av., only $30 per foot, for a few days.
50 feet on VanBuren-st., between Centre-av. and Throop-st., $125.
72x125 feet on the north-west corner of Jackson-st. and Hamilton-av., can be bought very cheap. This property is for sale. Apply to E. C. COLE & CO., 133 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN to persons purchasing at once, or before spring trade opens, in acre property on and near Ashland-av., between Sixty-third and Sixty-seventh-sts. We will sell from 5 to 30 acres, at South Lynne, very cheap. Streets graded. Trees planted. Two factories built, and another contracted for. Forty houses completed, and 1,500 lots sold. Railway station erected. A. VAIL & SON, 128 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO real estate. Choice timber and farming lands on or near railroads and streams in Wisconsin and Michigan. The lands were located by the owner many years ago, and are covered with pine, cedar, and hardwood, according to locality; also prairie lands in the old settled portions of same and other States. Will assume moderate incumbrance or pay cash difference. Apply to ALFRED JAMES, s. w. corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN GRUNdy County, 280 acres, 4 acres timber, balance all under cultivation, two good houses and two good barns, fine-bearing orchard, living water, all underlaid with coal. For particulars address G. R. TAXIS, Gardner, Grundy County, Ill.

FOR SALE—I OFFER FOR SALE FOR A FEW days, at a bargain, my fruit farm at St. Joe, Mich.; one of the best in the State, completely set with all the choicest kinds of fruit, and all in a fine healthy condition; will pay for itself in three years, and is a rare opportunity. Address W. H. WELLS, 48 and 50 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM 100 ACRES, Ann Arbor, Mich.; ½ mile from city limits. No incumbrance. C. M. HARTWICK, 21 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NICELY SITUated, in Geneva, Kane County, Ill. Terms easy. Inquire of E. S. LATHROP, Fifth National Bank.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ONE 14x24 INCH ENGINE; ONE 11x20, brand new; five second-hand engines, various sizes; four second-hand flued boilers; one 44-inch boiler, 18 feet long; two 16-inch flued brand new boilers, tested to 150 pounds hydrostatic pressure. J. C. BOWSER & CO., Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—A SMALL, SECOND-HAND, LIFT and force steam pump. McCORMICK & STEDMAN, 120 State-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT GLENCOE:
10 acres on lake shore.
100 acres at $100 per acre.
Blocks with streets and sidewalks, cheap.
Elegant residence, with 6 acres of ground.
Large house and lot, $4,000.
House near lake shore, 12 rooms, with ground, $7,000.
7 room house, with 100 foot lot, $3,500.
Cottage with brick cellar, lot 66 feet, $1,800.
Large new house, modern improvements, $5,000.
Grove lots, fence and sidewalks, 50x175, at $8 to $15 per foot, convenient to depot. Easy payments. City property taken in exchange.
Glencoe is on the lake shore, 80 feet above the level of Lake Michigan. Free fare to parties wishing to see property. MORTON CULVER, Room 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, 12 MILES from the Court House, 1¼ miles from the stations of Norwood Park, Park Ridge, and Ridge Lawn, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This farm is under the highest cultivation, with a beautiful grove of three acres surrounding the buildings, and divided into five different fields. Buildings: Frame house with 9 rooms, has been built three years, with wood-house; barn, 16x36; barn for stock, 22x60; ice-house, 16x24 feet, etc. Fruit: apples, cherries, currants, etc. Gravel road goes to Chicago, runs through this farm; road on the east side goes to Park Ridge Station; good water. Price, $150 per acre. Terms, one-third down, balance in one and two years; no incumbrance. This property is very cheap, and never offered in the market before. Inquire of the owner, 41 North Sangamon-st. J. B. FOOT.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK, BY C. M. HARTWICK, Room 21 Otis Block: House and 71 feet, $2,400; house, 50 feet, $2,600; house, 50 feet, $4,000; two houses, 50 feet each, $4,100; two houses, 50 feet each, $1,350; two houses, 75 feet each, $4,500; house, 50 feet, $4,100; house, 75 feet, fruits, ornamental trees, and shrubbery, $5,500; house, 75 feet, $4,000. Also a large variety of other houses, convenient to depot; choice building lots, centrally located and near depot, from $20 to $35 per foot; time if improved. If you want a good suburban home for yourself, or desire to invest and improve where property is rapidly enhancing in value, good schools and churches, go and locate in the beautiful suburban village of Oak Park. Free fare to view the property.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY AT Englewood or Hyde Park, residence 1088 Michigan-av. Call at above number, or on IRA N. MASEY, 163 LaSalle-st., basement.
Two cottages and lots on West Ohio-st. to exchange for suburban lots, 125x175 feet, east front, at Irving Park. For sale cheap. IRA N. MASEY, 163 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—HOUSES, WITH large lots; cottages; vacant lots. Will build to order, and sell on easy terms. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—RESIDENCE PROPerty, improved and vacant; the most beautiful in this beautiful city. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—46 CHOICE lots, $300 each. Will take small improved farm in part pay, at cash value, and give easy terms on balance. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, BY THE OWNER, 3 GOOD houses of 10 rooms, well located in Evanston; prices, $7,500, $6,000, $5,000; two cottages of 5 rooms, $2,500, $2,000. Also, 15 houses of from 4 to 10 rooms, in North Evanston. Prices from $2,000 to $4,500, terms, one-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments; lumber, furniture, or carpeting will be taken for first payment. Call at 123 Monroe-st. Free ride to see premises. C. R. BROWNE.

FOR SALE—IN MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large new modern house, large lot and barn, 35 minutes' ride from the Wells-st. depot. GEO. P. KIMBALL, 81 Clark-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRES, NEAR DEPOT and city, for subdivision or investment. Also, cheap lots at Brighton depot, Car-Works, Kenwood, and Hyde Park. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAINS AT ENGLEwood. Lots on yearly and monthly payments, between the Normal and High Schools, convenient to all of the depots. SPOFFORD, BEYNE & DRAKE, 149 Clark-st., Room 4, and Maroney's Block, Englewood, Room 1.

FOR SALE—BY WILLIAM PRICE, 132 EAST MADIson-st., Room 5: 23 acres adjoining Montrose and Irving Park; 20 acres in N. W. ¼ S. 27, 13.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights, $200, $250, and $300, two blocks from depot; hotels, stores, etc.; dwellings on adjoining lots. Free from incumbrance. Title perfect. Warranty deeds given. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MAPLEWOOD, ONLY 4 miles from Court-House; accessible by street-cars; commutation fare, 6¼ cents. Shade trees have been set out over the entire property; sidewalks have also been laid; artesian well on the property flowing at rate of 200 gallons of pure water per minute. These lots are rapidly increasing in value by the city improvements which will soon reach the property. Price of lots from $400 to $600, on easy payments. WING & FARLIN, 80 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT PARKSIDE, ON ILLINOIS CENtral Railroad, 8 miles from Court-House, 25 minutes' ride; lots on Madison and Lindon-avs., within 1 block of depot. Trees have been planted, streets graded; 16 trains daily furnish easy access to and from the city. This property is within 3 blocks of South Park. Price of lots from $400 to $600. WING & FARLIN, 80 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES IN OAKLAND, KENwood, and Hyde Park; also fine building lots in same places. Will take parties wishing to buy to look at property on short notice. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 89 Madison.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—LOTS, blocks, and acres at the crossing of the Transfer Railway with the Rock Island. W. O. COLE, Room 1 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS, AND ACRE-PROPerty at Evanston. Houses, lots, and acre-property at Washington Heights. Information given freely in regard to property at either point. ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., Room 19 Major Block, corner Madison and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MAKE RENTS BUY A HOME—SIX good houses at Englewood; four splendid houses at South Evanston; for sale on monthly payments by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 273 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGE—10 ACRES IMproved prairie, 1 mile from Hobart, on Fort Wayne Railroad; Chicago, 38 miles; price $800; cash, $150; balance, $12 monthly. J. G. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HOUSES—WE CAN SELL GOOD houses if put in our hands at once. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO BUY, A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON the North Side on LaSalle-st., or east of Clark-st., in first-class neighborhood; must be cheap, and worth from $10,000 to $30,000. Address, with full description and price, W H F, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE, SOUTH SIDE, in exchange for fine building lots in best part of Hyde Park. Can make quick trade. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—A FARM OF 200 OR MORE ACRES worth from $5,000 to $7,000 (value mostly in the land). Will pay $2,000 cash, $2,000 in collaterals balance in reasonable time. E. F. ADAMS & CO., corner Madison and State-sts.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY IN CHICAGO to any amount, for cash and elegant residences in Kalamazoo, Mich. HENDERSON & FREAR, 115 Dearborn-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

40 EAST HARRISON-ST., OPPOSITE POST-OFfice—Best board, cheapest rooms in city, $5 week; also single rooms; gas, furnace; English family. References.

100 THIRD-AV., NEAR HARRISON-ST.—BRICK house; board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano; day-board, $3.50.

153 EAST RANDOLPH-ST., WASHINGTON Dining-Rooms—One nicely furnished, large, front room cheap; also commutation tickets, $3.50 for $4.

286 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE ROOM and room off. Also, parlor, first floor, and single room. Board in family if desired.

694 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WILL be rented together or singly, with board; also a single front room. Reference required.

West Side.

276 AND 278 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CORNER Morgan—First-class board for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

332 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — PLEASANT front room, with board. References exchanged.

Hotels.

CITY HOTEL, SIXTEENTH AND STATE-STS.—A few pleasant rooms, with board, at low prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY IN A RESPECTABLE Christian family where there are no other boarders, South Side, between Twenty-fourth and Thirtieth-sts., preferred. First-class references given and required. Address W F H, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, AT KENwood or Hyde Park, first-class accommodations by gentleman and wife. Address V 56, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A YOUNG LADY, ON THE SOUTH Side, in a family where no questions are asked. Address with terms, which must be reasonable, R 23, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS, BY a gentleman and wife, in a private family where there are few or no other boarders. Address R 3, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WILL THE PERSON WHO TOOK THE SILver from 273 Indiana-st., Thursday afternoon, please communicate by mail, stating how much will be necessary to recover it. Address Rev. C. V. KELLY, 273 Indiana-st.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING PAPERS, notes, and three tickets to McVicker's Theatre. Payment on the notes is stopped. A liberal reward to the finder. E. W. CLARK, Custom-House.

LOST—A SUITABLE REWARD WILL BE GIVEN for articles taken from Room 25, 148 East Madison-st., and no questions asked. Address J M, same number.

LOST—A CHILD'S EMBROIDERED FIGURED dress partly finished, in going from Twelfth-st. to Twenty-fifth, on South Side. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 810 Michigan-st.

LOST—AT ACADEMY OF MUSIC, WEDNESDAY night, a large pearl opera-glass marked "Adeline Marks" on case. $10 reward will be paid by leaving it at POTTER BROS., Jewelers, Tribune Building. No questions.

LOST—TWO ABSTRACTS, FOR THE RETURN OF which the subscriber will liberally pay. W. S. PROUDFOOT, 120 LaSalle-st.

$10 REWARD—FOR INFORMATION OF BARtolomeo Poledri, Italian, 21 years old, medium size, dark complexion, black mustache, face slightly marked by small-pox; last seen at 7 o'clock Monday evening, 23d inst.; then dressed in dark clothes; wore brown cap, and had a viola with him; was a musician. GUISEPPE LEGARDI, 207 Milwaukee-av.

$50 REWARD—LOST—ON THE EVENING OF the 25th inst., a plain gold scarf-ring with a pearshape diamond setting. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the ring. JOHN M. WAITE, 151 Dearborn-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS—A BRAND NEW WALNUT PARLOR set for $35. A parlor suit with rocking and easy chairs, for $45. Handsome marble-top dressing bureau, cost $70, for $35. Marble-top wash-stand for $12. Hat-rack and marble-top table for $15. 150 Grover & Baker machine, new, for $25. Residence, 643 Michigan-av.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY, glass and plated ware, at auction, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 195 and 197 Randolph-st. WILLIS, LONG & CO.

IF YOU ARE SELLING ANYTHING CALL AND see us. We want household goods and furniture of every kind; pianos, sewing-machines, cooking-stoves, or any kind of merchandise. We will purchase or advance liberally on consignments. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 85 South Canal-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—GUNTHER'S CANDY—HAVE LOOKed for you all winter. Write me to West Side Post-Office immediately. Charge it to him.

FINANCIAL.

CAPITALISTS (LARGE OR SMALL) ARE INVITED to examine an opening for a safe and unusually remunerative investment in manufacturing, and introducing a public blessing for the household. Examine it at 281 Madison-st. (at bridge).

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR CLAIMS against all Chicago bankrupt insurance companies. H. A. CRANE, Room 2, 140 East Madison-st.

I CAN CLOSE WITHOUT DELAY LOANS OF $1,000 and upwards on improved Chicago real estate. J. M. BEVERLEY, 17 Methodist Church Block.

I WANT TO BORROW $1,500 TO TAKE UP A loan of the same amount due May 1, on house and lot on South Side. Address T 26, Tribune office.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AND on real estate collaterals. Secured paper bought. E. GROSSMAN, Room 19, 85 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc. at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty. Improved preferred. MEAD & COE, 152 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR 30 DAYS OR LESS, ON No. 1 collaterals. Bonds and stocks preferred. Address P 63, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—JUST $1,200, $2,600, AND SOME larger amounts on some improved Chicago or Illinois farm property within 100 miles. E. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

WANTED—$2,000 ON FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED inside property worth $10,000, incumbered for $3,000. Liberal commission. Address U 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—$500 FOR TWO YEARS ON 320 ACRES Kansas land worth $3,200 cash. Address P 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—$2,400 FOR 1 YEAR—FIRST LIEN ON South Chicago property, high and dry, worth 5 times the amount wanted; willing to pay for it. Address T 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—$10,000, FIVE OR TEN YEARS, SEcurity A 1. We have applications daily for money on real estate. Parties having money can have it placed for them without cost or trouble. Several small sums wanted at once. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

WANTED—$6,000 ON WABASH-AV. PROPERTY, gilt-edge title, for from 3 to 5 years; will give 10 per cent; no commissions for loan. Address V 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—$5,000 FOR FIVE YEARS, ON $20,000 worth of property at crossing of P., F. W. & C. R. R., Section 34, 40, 13, at a reasonable rate. JOHN C. PHILLIPS, 177 South Clark-st., Room 6.

8 PER CENT INTEREST ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS is paid at the Savings Department, office TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-av.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON FIRST-CLASS CITY property. C. M. HARTWICK, Room 21 Otis Block.

$30,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 OR more for five years on improved property. LEVI WING & CO., 87 Dearborn-st.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT 10 per cent; on inside improved or unimproved property. Money to build with, if required. Will buy first-mortgage paper, long time to run, at low rates. Address, with full particulars, T 25, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—THE GREATEST bargain in Chicago; worth $16,000; will be sold for $11,000. Must have $4,500 cash, $4,000 in a year. Will take lots, farm, or any kind of merchandise for balance of $2,200. Address T 68, Tribune office, immediately.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME FIRST-CLASS SUBURBAN property for first-class household furniture. Y 52, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIVE COTTAGES AND LOTS AT north city limits for an Illinois farm worth from $5,000 to $15,000. Apply at Room 11, 125 South Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—RESIDENCE ON DEARBORN-st., worth $4,500, renting for $500; one on Harrison-st., worth $4,500; one on Centre-av., worth $3,500, and one on West Polk-st., worth $5,000, renting for [illegible], for city or suburban lots. E. F. ADAMS & CO., corner Madison and State-sts.

TO EXCHANGE—WILL TAKE SUBURBAN LOTS as part payment of a house of 10 rooms on Prairie-av., with lot. J. T. DALE, Room 2, Tribune Building.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY FINE IMPROVED FARM of 200 acres, in Guthrie County, Iowa, good house, orchard, living stream, and best of soil, for good Chicago property.
640 acres of the best selected land in Nebraska for Chicago property. LINGLE & DARLOW, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARMS, OR LANDS FREE from incumbrance, two equities, $12,000 and $13,400. WM. A. TRAVIS, Room 15, Bryan Block.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS FARM OF 350 acres in central part of this State for city property. J. W. CALDWELL & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE AND CHOICE grove lots for farms or other property. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 206 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR OUTSIDE PROPERTY, house and lot, 384 South Dearborn-st. J. W. GOULD, 25 and 27 River-st.

TO EXCHANGE—UNIMPROVED SUBURBAN and wild lands for house and lot in city or a suburb. D. STONER, 125 Clark-st. Real estate bought and sold.

TO EXCHANGE—BUSINESS LOT, NEAR VAN Buren-st., for residence on South or West Side. S. DELAMATER, 85 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FURNITURE FACTORY, IN good running order; will be sold cheap or exchanged for other property. Address Y 53, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF $8,000 IN FIRST-class brick residence and lot on Wabash-av., for unincumbered lots on South Side. Address F P H, 121 Twenty-second-st.

TO EXCHANGE—LOTS IN SOUTH CHICAGO FOR furniture. Address Y 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEW ELGIN watch for a tobacco figure. B. T., 251 West Lake-st.

WANTED—OLD BOOKS IN EXCHANGE FOR others, new and old, at the Book Exchange, 71 Dearborn-st. JOHN B. ALDEN, Manager.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID MANUFACTURING PROPERTY IN Chicago for sale or exchange, consisting of sash, door and blind factory, 100x190, planing mill, engine 250-horse power, extensive dry-kiln, and everything complete and in good order, on about 3 acres of ground, fronting on Canalport-av., and two other streets; railroad track on one side of the property. An excellent bargain will be given, and other well located property, improved and unimproved, taken in part payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

A GOOD MAN WITH A SMALL CAPITAL CAN find a first-class chance to go into a very profitable and legitimate manufacturing wholesale business by calling at G. C. JEROME & CO., No. 175 South Clark-st., Chicago. All in good shape with two factories in operation.

AN INTEREST IN A SUCCESSFULLY-TRIED INvention for sale. A fortune. Little money; no risk. D. STONER, Patent Solicitor and Broker, 125 Clark-st.

A GOOD BASEMENT SALOON FOR SALE, INcluding a pool table, on a good corner; cheap for cash. Inquire of M. GOTTFRIED, 164 Archer-av.

A FINE BAR AND CIGAR-STAND, SPLENDIDLY furnished, for sale; would take in payment secured paper. HENRY SLOAN, 14 Reaper Block.

A MAN WITH $800 TO TAKE A HALF INTEREST in a good paying office business. Must have a partner; can't attend to it alone; good security given. Call 24 Reaper Block.

AN ESTABLISHED AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS for sale or exchange for real estate. Owners have no time to attend to it. Address R 43, Tribune office.

A COMPLETE SALOON OUTFIT FOR SALE, WITH or without lease. Inquire at 215 Fifth-av.

AN ACTIVE, LIVE MAN WANTED TO TAKE AN interest in a business that will clear $500 a month. Must have about $800; references exchanged. Address T 55, Tribune office.

A BARGAIN FOR $175; CIGARS, NEWS AND FIXtures at 100 South Green-st.; rent $10.

BLACKSMITH-SHOP, WITH TOOLS, IN A FIRST-class locality for ship-work. Apply to JOHN MOORE, 85 North Wells-st., or 183 Bremer-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON AND BILliard hall, cheap for cash, or will take part real estate or give time on balance. 36 North Clark-st., Room 8½. MATHISON & CO.

FOR SALE—COAL-YARD OFFICE AND SCALES, track for four cars on C. & A. Railroad. Would take horse, buggy, and harness in exchange. Address T 53, Tribune office.

LEASE AND FURNITURE OF A 75-ROOM HOTEL on terms that will insure success; must be sold. For particulars call on or address J. P. WHITE, 85 Washington-st., Room 8.

ON ACCOUNT OF CHANGING BUSINESS, A complete cigar store for sale on good conditions, with cheap rent. No. 128 South Halsted-st.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS—A GREAT BARGAIN. A clean and nicely assorted retail stock of clothing of about $7,500, will be sold at a sacrifice for cash or No. 1 paper. Apply within three days to 176 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

TWO USEFUL INVENTIONS FOR SALE—A GOOD chance for persons with a small capital. GREEN & DORK, No. 167 South Clark-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED; COMPLICATED accounts adjusted; work requiring an expert solicited. WEBB & TUCKER, Room 14, 189 East Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets, old books, rags, metals, and bottles, at PETTIBONE'S, 286, 288, and 290 Fifth-av.; goods called for free of charge in all parts of the city.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

GAUNTLET KIDS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEmen. Driving-gloves in great variety at the Glove Depot, 163 State-st. Kid gloves to order.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAzines, and music, in any quantity. Call or address CHAPIN BROS., 214 and 216 E. Madison, E. of Franklin.

OPIUM-EATERS WILL RECEIVE A RECIPE for curing themselves without expense or pain, by sending 4c and address to one who has cured herself. Address F. O. Box 258.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 267 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO CONTRACTORS, ETC.—THOSE DESIRING TO obtain steady laborers for railroads, tending masons, farm hands, etc., please apply to the Committee of Polish Workingmen's Association, 363 North Rucker-st.

WANTED—LIVE MEN WITH $100 TO $300, TO buy territory and introduce a new household article. No bonus; full amount in goods. Also party with $500 to open fancy store in St. Louis. Call, examine, or send 50 cents for samples and particulars. 26 North Canal-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO PAINTERS—I WANT TO BUY ONE or more graining machines. Apply at 380 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TENTS—ANY ONE HAVING ANY wall-tents, new or second-hand, large or small, can find a purchaser at Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A PARTNERSHIP IN THE RETAIL grocery trade, by a practical grocer of long experience, with some money and large credit. Address X 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, AND sailors who served in late war to secure 160-acre homestead and make $1,000. Call or address with stamp, L. P. SWIFT, Room 25 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—OFFICE PARTITION, SECOND-HAND. Must be about 30 feet long, and with glass-sashes. Must be good and cheap. Apply to D. SAMSON, 121 South Clark-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED (NOT FRAUDulently); fees after decree; ten years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macallister-place); contains 11 rooms, furnace, gas, bath-room, and all modern improvements; brick barn. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 169 Fourth-av., 9 rooms, house in good repair. Apply to WING & FARLIN, 80 East Washington-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 728 WEST Adams-st.—A 2-story and basement brick with all modern improvements, well furnished, and in good repair. To a responsible party terms reasonable, and possession given immediately if desired. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—2 COTTAGES AND LOTS, EITHER 31 or 39 [illegible]-av., [illegible]; near Randolph-st. [illegible] modern improvements; [illegible] from April 1. Store and dwelling above [illegible] West Madison-st., near Paulina. Apply to owner, Room 7, 175 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT FOUR-STORY MARble-front house and large barn, 447 West Washington-st., from 1st of May next; $2,500. Also a large 3-story and basement brick house, 51 Carpenter-st., one door from Madison; 15 rooms; rent $1,000 to a good tenant. Apply to OLIVER BESLY, 123 Washington-st., Room 6, or at 51 South Carpenter-st., after 5 o'clock p.m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—NO. 292 LINCOLN-AV., corner Belden-av., runs through to Orchard-st.; large yard; house well furnished; has 11 rooms, all modern conveniences; will rent to a small family, and board three persons. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—$40—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 7 rooms, cellar, closets, and barn, one block south of Lincoln Park. April 1. 589 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—128 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., BRICK house, 10 rooms, modern improvements; pleasant location. Apply on the corner next south.

TO RENT—557 BURNSIDE-ST., NEW MODERN improvement, eleven room-house, with or without stable. Cheap to first-class tenant. Room 25, No. 154 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—OCTAGON HOUSE, 1133 MICHIGAN-AV., $84. Cottage 37 Aberdeen-av., $25. Rooms, Wentworth-av. MEARS & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL COTTAGES AT $25; ALSO houses at $25 to $50. Convenient and good localities. J. M. BEVERLEY, 17 Methodist Church Block.

TO RENT—NOS. 212, 215, AND 217 NORTH STATE-st., two-story and basement brick, with all modern improvements, containing ten rooms each, with yards. Plans and drawings of the same can be seen at my office. ELLIOTT ANTHONY, No. 77 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE COTTAGE HOUSES, SIX rooms, on Twenty-seventh-st., near Garibaldi-st., $15 month. STANTON & MITCHELL, 203 State-st.

TO RENT—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST.—We have houses in all parts of the city, at a variety of prices, low to good tenants.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—3 HOUSES, NOS. 98, 100, and 102 Vincennes-av.; 10 rooms, gas and water; $50 per month rent. Price, $4,000; long time and small payments. Apply to GEO. F. HARDING, 161 Monroe-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND BARN, large corner lot, furnace, and fixtures; very cheap to responsible party. Also house 816 Butterfield-st., near Thirtieth, and no rent till May 1. M. L. WHITMAN, at store 172 East Madison-st., from 12 to 2.

TO RENT—TO A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR small family, a furnished house, in a very desirable location, on West Washington-st. Rent moderate. Address T 1, Tribune office. References required.

TO RENT—$20—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, ON NOBLE-av., in the grove north of city limits, two blocks of horse-cars. Apply at 125 South Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—DWELLING, 477 HUBBARD-ST., LARGE grounds, and 9 rooms, $35; also several beautiful cottages at $20. W. WALLER, Room 2, 226 State-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—IN MAYWOOD, NEAR THE DEPOT, large new modern house, barn, and large lot, 35 minutes from Wells-st. depot. GEORGE P. KIMBALL, 81 Clark-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, in a private family; house new, with modern improvements. Reference required. Apply at 107½ North Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER IN building, corner LaSalle and Michigan-sts. JOHN DAVIS & CO.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS at 155 and 157 East Washington-st., Room 27.

TO RENT—2, 3, OR 5 ROOMS IN BRICK BUILDing, 120 West Randolph-st. Inquire at 124 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—VERY NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, where parties have lease for three years; surroundings as pleasant as at first-class hotels. Prices from $15 to $40, including fire, gas, &c. Address, Room 50, No. 164 and 166 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEmen only, at 1057 Indiana-av., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth-sts.

TO RENT—THREE WELL FURNISHED ROOMS at No. 80 Superior-st., one block from Chicago-av. cars.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; best location in the city and lowest rents. No. 151 South Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 23. Charges reasonable to the right parties.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BRICK AND STONE STORE NO. 4 East Washington-st., 3 tiers of vaults, good light, iron shutters, elevators, etc.; suitable for jobbing or manufacturing; possession March 1. Apply to ELY & CO., 162 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st., between 10 and 12 a. m., or 3 and 5 p. m.

TO RENT—OR SALE—BRICK BUILDING, 40 by 100 feet, three stories and basement, suitable for wholesale or manufacturing business. Apply on the premises, corner of Canal and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT—BY HENRY E. MARBLE, ROOM 2, 128 LaSalle-st., two large elegant stores, Nos. 81 and 83 and 85 Washington-st., near State, one 80x178, the other 40x178. Fine location for millinery, crockery, or furniture trade.

TO RENT—GOOD STORES ON TWENTY-SECOND-st., near Wabash-av. First-class location and low rents. HENRY WOOD, Room 3, 128 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLOUR AND FEED STORE AT 411 South Halsted-st. Horse-power elevator, scales, and other facilities for handling grain cheaply.

TO RENT—THE STORE 285 WEST VAN BUREN-st., now occupied as a grocery, with or without the fine residence above. Apply at house next east.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—TWO FIRST-CLASS brick stores on West Madison-st., Nos. 262 and 265. Inquire at 617 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORE—650 WABASH-AV., ONE OF the finest stores in the city, and the best in the Twenty-second-st. district. Apply at 547 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO NEW STORES, CORNER VAN Buren-st. and Ogden-av., 32 and 22 feet front by 65 deep; fine location for drug or other light business; also dwellings of 8 rooms over same; every convenience; very moderate rents. G. T. WORK & CO., 128 LaSalle-st.

Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES SUITABLE FOR BROKERS, lawyers, railroad and other corporations, in Fullerton Block, 84 Dearborn-st. A few still vacant which will be rented at moderate rates. A fire-proof vault with each suite. Apply at Room 4, in the building.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS IN BUILDING 178 to 184 South Water-st. corner LaSalle. Inquire Room 8 on premises.

TO RENT—BASEMENT OFFICE ON LASALLE-st.; has vault. ROBT. C. GIVINS, 89 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—367 WABASH-AV.—ONE LARGE SHOW-window and half store; with rooms for first-class dressmaking.

TO RENT—BY MOREY & MAGILL, 77 CLARK-ST., Revere House, Nos. 48, 63, and 82 North Halsted-st., all furnished. Will rent low to good tenant.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY—FIRST-class location. Apply at 95 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY—FIRST-class; in a town of 4,000 inhabitants; doing a good business; must be rented by 15th of April. Address Box 19, Beardstown, Cass Co., Ill.

TO RENT—ROOM, 38x130, 67 AND 69 SOUTH Canal-st. Will rent the engine in building, or will furnish power. Low rent, cheap power. Also, two small rooms, with power, in building adjoining. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 142 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT POWER, PART of Gard's marble front block, Nos. 15, 17, 19, and 21 North Clinton-st., between Lake and Randolph. The best manufacturing building in Chicago and the cheapest rent. Inquire at H. R. GARD'S office, 13 North Clinton.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—RESIDENCES—WE HAVE applicants for houses to rent in all parts of the city. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1, HOUSE OF 8 OR 10 rooms, without basement, east of State and south of Twenty-sixth-st., by a permanent tenant. Address W C G, Interior office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 or more rooms, on one of the avenues, or in good location on West or North Side, for a responsible tenant; would prefer boarding owners for rent. Address or call at once on ROOT & STONE, 165 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT ONCE, A SMALL house of 6 or 7 rooms, by a family of 4 persons; no small children. Address, with location and terms, V 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE (no children) desire to rent a furnished house on Michigan or Wabash-av. (former much preferred) north of Twenty-second-st. Best of care taken of house and furniture. This is a good opportunity to rent to a responsible party. U 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE OF ABOUT 8 OR 12 rooms, in good location. Must have a good barn. STRICKLAND, 174 and 176 Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS, FURnished for light housekeeping; respectable location; [illegible] no answer noticed unless price is stated. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE CONTAINING 10 to 12 rooms, modern improvements, in a good location for keeping a few first-class boarders. JAMES T. KENT, 203 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE CONTAINING 4 or 5 rooms, on West Side, in vicinity of Union or Jefferson Parks; rent not to exceed $25, from April 15. Address this day S 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, 10 OR 12 ROOMS, all conveniences, between Centre-av. and Sangamon, and Washington and Adams-sts.; No. 1 tenant; not over $60. T 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE HAVE TENANTS FOR houses to rent in all parts of the city. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—MAY 1, A HOUSE ON WEST Side on paved street, in good order, at $40 per month in advance. Address 283 Warren-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS SOUTH Side residence (double house preferred) north of Twenty-third-st. Must have good stable room. Will rent for a term of years and pay full price for a house to suit. S. L. UNDERWOOD, 89 Madison-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A NEW FINE-CARVED 7-OCTAVE piano and a double-reed organ, very cheap for cash, and a 5-octave melodeon for $45. 63 South Clark-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS AT AN IMMENSE REDUCtion in price, on installments and to rent. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

WANTED—A ROUND CORNER 7-OCTAVE piano; must be cheap and a good one. Answer R J, Tribune office, stating price and name of maker.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, SASH, DOORS, AND BLINDS, at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—CLERK WITH $300 TO $1,000 READY cash; first-class situation; good security; steady employment. Address U 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT, WHO CAN FULLY sustain his qualifications, to practice medicine; he must also be a practical apothecary, capable of compounding fully up to the technical requirements of the European school; one who is single and can speak the German and French languages preferred. Apply to DR. B. BRIARD, 188 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house a thoroughly competent bill-clerk; must be quick, correct, and temperate. Address giving particulars Q 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY posted for outside business in real estate office. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected V 67, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE-PAINTER; striper preferred. Apply at 173 Ohio-st.

WANTED—A BUTCHER—A YOUNG MAN, GERman preferred, that can speak good English. Inquire at 276 Blue Island-av., in the morning.

WANTED—GLAZIER—MUST BE A GOOD AND fast workman. Inquire for E. KINGSBURY, corner Clark and Twelfth-st., at G. & P. Mfg. Co.

WANTED—CARPENTERS, PAINTERS, PLASterers, laborers, at Highwood; pay part cash, balance towards lot; good chance for men wishing homes of their own; will guarantee industrious men homes in short time, or young men will find fine company of intelligent companions going rich. 205 LaSalle-st., only at 12 m. to 2 p. m. Dirty, drinking men, with dirty clothes, keep away. E. ASHLEY MEARS.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKER, ONE ACCUSTOMed to machinery, and competent to take charge of a factory. Address, giving qualifications and references, X 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CUTTER AT ONCE. APPLY to SAMUEL LIEBERMAN, 60 Wabash-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—A MAN WHO CAN JOIN FRAMES and fit up mirrors. RICE & THOMPSON, 269 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-PAINTER. 44 Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO MAKE VESTS AND A man to do pusheling at Evanston. Inquire of T. F. PHILLIPS, 90 State-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COAT-MAKERS TO GO into the country; steady work all the year. Apply at FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.'S, corner Wabash-av. and Madison-st., between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—TWO NON-UNION COMPOSITORS AT 3 West Lake-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—STEADY YOUNG MAN, OF EXPERIence, to take care of lady's team, etc.; must be small-sized, and bring good reference. Room 2, 90 LaSalle-st., at 5 p. m.

WANTED—TEAMSTER WITH TEAM AT HIGHwood. E. ASHLEY MEARS, 205 LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE LIFE OF Charles Sumner, by the Rev. Elias Nason; full, complete, and authentic; a fine opportunity for wide-awake canvassers. B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE AMERICAN Sewing-Machine. 243 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A LIVELY MAN WITH BUT LITTLE money to step into a good, best located business. Call at 43 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SOLICITORS. THE Aldine is now being canvassed in Chicago and the larger towns of our district on the monthly plan; good territory is open both in city and country; two solicitors wanted for Chicago. JAMES SUTTON & CO., Western Department, 83 Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG. ONE man orders 3,500 boxes, and says he can sell $100 per week. State and county rights now ready. Call at once and secure an agency. Chang-Chang Mfg. Co., 80 East Madison-st., Room 4.

WANTED—A STRONG, WILLING MAN TO DO porter work in a wholesale and retail grocery store, having some knowledge of handling horses; give references. Address U 77, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL SPOOL-HOLDERS, knife and scissors sharpeners; 10 articles; $25 to $100 made weekly; outfits, $3 to $15. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN OF EXPERIENCE TO sell teas and liquors to family trade. MATTHEW O'BRIEN, 133 State-st.

WANTED—TEN SALESMEN, FROM 25 TO 35 years of age, to sell our books. Will pay a salary, and increase it as the agent increases in experience. Address, giving age, experience in business, and salary wanted, W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF TALL YOUNG MEN whose evenings are disengaged next week. Apply by letter to SIDNEY YOUNG, McVicker's Theatre.

WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS MAN, WITH SOME capital and energy, to engage in a lucrative office business in city. Address Manufacturer's Agent, Everett House.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER and ironer in small family. Call at No. 12 Wabash-av., up-stairs. H. C. CARVER.

WANTED—2 GOOD PROTESTANT GIRLS TOgether, one for general housework, the other as nurse; must like children; references required. Call for 3 days at 504 West Congress-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHER and ironer. 448 West Washington-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; house has all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, &c., &c. A permanent and pleasant place for a good, steady girl. 888 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; references required. Apply at 776 North Franklin-st.

WANTED—2 COMPETENT GIRLS; THE SECOND girl must be a good seamstress; family small; references required. Apply at 568 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN OR German woman to do general housework. Good wages to a good person. 14 Throop-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SWEDISH OR SCANDInavian girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply to 132 East Lake-st., in printing office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS AT No. 139 South Sangamon-st., to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework at Hinsdale, 15 miles on the C. B. & Q. R. R. Apply 62 Lake-st., between 9 and 11 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Inquire at 48 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD SCANDINAVIAN OR GERman girl to general housework in a private family. Apply 21 North Curtis-st.

WANTED—386 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—GIRL to cook, wash, and iron; must be a good cook. Apply after 9 o'clock a. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family at 324 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. German or French preferred. Apply between 12 and 1½ p. m., and after 4 p. m. at 348 East Division-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a small family. Good wages. Apply at 1226 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR SECOND-WORK and sewing. Apply at 690 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON for a family of two. Good wages. No Irish need apply. We prefer a girl that is not lovesick. Apply at 1301 Prairie-av., northeast corner Thirty-third-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a family of four. None need apply that are afraid to work or unwilling to take care of children. Inquire immediately at 357 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN OR GERMAN GIRL to cook, wash, and iron at 53 Twenty-fourth-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family without children. Apply at 297 West Tyler-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOTEL CHAMbermaid, to have charge of chamberwork and linen-room. Address or apply at Clarendon House, North Clark-st., corner Ontario.

WANTED—A LITTLE SWEDISH, GERMAN, OR Norwegian girl to assist in general housework. 70 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—A NICE, TIDY GERMAN OR NORwegian girl for general housework. Reference required. Apply at 548 West VanBuren-st.

WANTED—1 FIRST-CLASS WOMAN COOK, 1 kitchen girl, and 1 chambermaid at Merchants' Hotel, corner Clark and Lake-sts.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS TO WORK ON CUSTOM pants. Call at 136 South Clark-st., basement.

WANTED—GIRLS TO STITCH ON SHOES AT 26 West Erie-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TO WORK BY THE DAY, A FIRST-class seamstress fully capable of cutting and making children's clothes; one accustomed to working the Wilcox & Gibbs' machine preferred. References required. Apply at 579 West Adams-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A FEW GOOD SHIRT-front operators. M. H. JERVESSON, 30 South Peoria-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A FRENCH GIRL TO TAKE CARE of two children. Call at 245 East Madison-st., with references.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOWER, A housekeeper, from 35 to 50 years of age, to take charge of house and two children; to a refined and accessible person a permanent home and good wages would be given; one that understands music, preferred. Address, for 6 days, Box 499, Hannibal, Mo.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, COMPEtent to act a housekeeper in a private family where a girl is kept. Best of references given and required. Address U 74, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO WORK IN PHOtograph gallery Sundays only. Apply to-day at 56 North Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CANvassers to take orders for a new invention. Men posted in machinery preferred. Apply between 9 and 12 o'clock this morning, Room 8 Lind Block, corner Randolph and Market-st.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AGENTS IN EVery town and city in the United States to sell Jerome's portable burglar-alarm. Large profits. Call on or address G. C. JEROME & CO., 175 South Clark-st.

AGENTS WANTED—CAN MAKE $5 A DAY with an article every housekeeper will buy. Call at 88 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—SMART AND ENERGETIC male and female agents to sell an article used by every one. Profits large; sells at sight. Call at Office 12 Otis Block, 159 LaSalle-st., or send 25 cents for sample. C. S. STEPHENSON & CO.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—DOCK AT BRIDGEPORT, OPPOSITE Hough's Elevator, formerly occupied by Great Western Railroad Company, 300 feet on river and slip, or may be rented in parcels; side track from Chicago & Alton R. R.; [illegible]. Apply to E. BRAINARD, 165 Washington-st., Room 33.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED entry clerk; moderate salary. X 68, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—By a good, practical cutter in some first-class merchant tailoring establishment, city or country. Best of references given and required. Address, for one week, X 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A retail shoe store; salary no object; best of reference. Address V 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS bookkeeper, entry-clerk, or copyist. Graduate of Bryant & Stratton Commercial College. Can give the best of reference. Address S. M. REYNOLDS, 239 and 241 Madison-st., care of E. H. & C.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RELIABLE BUSIness man, in a commission or grocery house. City references. Address Q 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HAT and cap house, by a good salesman. Has a large Western trade of six years' standing. Speaks several languages, and has best of references. Please call or address to-day E. EDWARDS, Sands' Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD SALESMAN, in a wholesale boot and shoe house. Has a good paying trade, built up during the past 8 years. Best of references. Please address Y 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN druggist and chemist of 15 years' experience in the business in both German and American drug stores. Address DRUGGIST, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LUMBER TRADE—A young man, with eight years' experience and a large personal acquaintance among Eastern dealers, desires to connect himself with some good house as salesman, or would accept any other position where he could advance. Unexceptionable references. Address J. S. M., CLARK, Central Hotel.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A HOTEL AS PASTRY cook or meat cook; first-class workman. Address 243 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAchinist and tool-maker; is accustomed to fine work; thoroughly posted in sewing-machines. Address Y 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS cutter in a custom tailoring trade in the city or country. Address U 87, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—By a practical cutter, and fill up time sewing. No objection to country. Best of reference. Address for one week, W W, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SAWfiler, who is capable of filing any kind of saws. Call or address A. J., 250 Arnold-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIvate family, by a young man who understands the business. Good city reference. Address W 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman, as coachman and groom, and is willing to make himself useful. Address V 84, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young man of steady habits who has had long experience as such. H 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COACHMAN; understands gardening also. Address T 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A Dane, as coachman in a private family, and to do general work about the house and garden. Please address V 57, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STRONG MAN (Dane) who understands plain gardening, care of horses, and driving; not afraid of work. Apply at 18 East Kinzie-st., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY HUSBAND AND wife, as janitors of a building or church. No children. Can give good satisfaction. Address Y 52, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 2 GIRLS, 1 AS COOK, the other second work. Apply for 2 days at 468 Dearborn-st., between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL, TO DO general housework in small family. Inquire at 122 Maxwell-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework. Apply at 703 State-st. Good references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one as cook and the other as second girl. Apply at 455 West Monroe-st. Reference given, if required, from former employer.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do general housework in some small family; can furnish good references if required. Please call at 36 North Franklin-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS cook, washer, and ironer, the other to do second work or general housework in a small family; best city references given. Apply for 3 days at 340 South Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman in a small family; thoroughly understands housework; can show good city references. Call for 2 days at 6 Pearson-st., near Market.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS pastry-cook for meat or pastry cooking, in a large boarding-house or a hotel; city reference given. Inquire at 49 West Adams-st., in the rear.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MEN'S OR FAMILY washing at her own home by a woman. First-class laundress. Call or address 417 East Erie-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS LAUNdress. Please call at 161 Cornell-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER, nurse, seamstress or cook, by MRS. ORMOND, No. 6 Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS HOUSEkeeper in a private family or respectable boarding house or hotel. Address or call on MRS. SARAH E. PHILLIPS, Room 5, 128 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF RESPECTability as housekeeper in a small family; old man or bachelor preferred. Address Miss MARY TAYLOR, Elkhart, Ind.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl; references can be given if required. Call for 2 days at 41 West Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY OF ACCOMplishments and ability, as governess or lady's companion. Terms moderate. References given and required. Apply at 146 South Sangamon-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY, CASHier, copyist, or sewing by the day with a first-class dressmaker; reference given as to capability, etc. Address MISS Y., Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY MAN WISHING TO BUY A HORSE, BUGGY, or harness, or wishing to sell the same, can find a full assortment at my stables, rear of 319 and 321 East Madison-st. I have three of the fastest gaited horses in this city for sale. M. C. BRADLEY, the Boss.

A FULL LINE OF TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, phaetons, ex-tops, &c.; also one second-hand park phaeton, one rockaway, three open and two top buggies, and one express wagon, at 217 State-st.

COUPE ROCKAWAY, IN GOOD ORDER, FOR sale cheap. Call at Room 8 Nixon's Building, corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE, A fast road wagon, cost $325; also single strap harness, cost $90; will sell both for $150. Apply at 121 Ohio-st., between 10 a. m. and 1 p. m.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND, SQUARE-BOX TOP-buggy, strong and in good running order. Room 1, 99 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A COAN & TEN BROEK NO. 3 GROcery-wagon, covered, and a Hill's Concord harness, nearly new. Inquire at 21 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP AS DIRT—A VERY STYLISH gray horse, 15½ hands high, weight 1,100 pounds, sound, good driver, splendid under the saddle, with saddle and bridle. Owner has no use for him, and must sell. 259 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PAIR OF HANDSOME BAY carriage horses, both 17 hands high, weight together 2,800 lbs; either will go single, and not afraid of cars. Also, a ½ Clarence and a double harness. Inquire at stable in rear of 422 West Washington-st.

HORSES, THREE SPRING EXPRESS OR GROcery wagons, and harness, for sale cheap. A big bargain. THOMAS & CO., 81 South Clark-st.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST OPEN BUGGIES IN the city at H. D. Simmonds's Carriage Factory, No. 113 West Polk-st. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

WANTED—200 CAVALRY HORSES, FROM 5 TO 8 years old; dark colors, and 15 hands high. M. C. WILBUR, 167 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD SIDE-BAR ROAD WAGON, with top; must be of first-class make, light-weight, but little used, and very cheap for cash. W. H. FRASIER, 146 Madison-st.

WANTED—2 OR 4 SPAN OF TEAM HORSES FOR which I will give Chicago real estate or plastering. Call at 110 Market-st.

WE ARE STILL SELLING CARRIAGES AT VERY low prices, lower than the lowest. Call and examine our stock; we mean business. 150 and 154 East Washington-st., second floor.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A METAL SHOW-CASE 7 feet long, opens on top. Bowling saloon, 121 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW LANTERN, SUITABLE FOR showing off the front of a restaurant, billiard-hall, or saloon. Call at No. 21 West Randolph-st., in saloon.

FOR SALE—A BABCOCK FIRE-EXTINGUISHER, cheap. G. P. BAY, 208 North Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 8-FOOT METAL-PLATED showcase, plate glass, cost $80; will sell for $50. THOMAS & CO., 81 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—TWO GLASSED SHELVINGS, 1 COUNter, and 1 show-case, very cheap. Address Q 18, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—HARDWARE counters, drawers, and shelving, nearly new; also two second-hand trucks. Will exchange for horse and buggy. Inquire at 255 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID DIEBOLD & KIENZLE No. 5 safe, in perfect order. Will sell at a bargain. Inquire at 155 State-st.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, New Orleans, Louisville, San Francisco, Kansas City, and all other points, at a large discount. Tickets bought. W. F. CHATFIELD, 77 Clark-st., basement.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $800 CASH, to buy one-half interest in a first-class meat, vegetable, and poultry market. Business well established; large trade and paying well. A practical man preferred, but not so essential as a strictly sober business man. The best of references given and required. Address, giving name and time of interview, Y 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WITH $800 cash; good salesman; can secure partnership in real estate and exchange office; well established; paying well. Want help in business; only object. Address Y 27, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO BUY A HALF INTEREST with another in a business that will pay $50 per week and no risk. J. E. BROWN, 12 and 13 North Canal.

PARTNER WANTED—NOT A FORTUNE, BUT A good living can be made with me by the investment of a few hundred dollars. Business established. Address V 77, Tribune office.

DR. SCHOEPPE.

He Arrives in Chicago Accompanied by a Detective.

An Interview with Him at the Central Station.

He Tells of His Woes, and Asserts that He Is Persecuted.

Where He Has Been Since Acquitted of Murder.

His Wanderings in the East in Search of Employment.

What Detective Dixon Has to Say About Him.

The celebrated Dr. Paul Schoeppe, alias John P. Schuelenberg, who figured prominently in Carlisle, Penn., about a year ago, where he was tried for poisoning a wealthy spinster, arrived in Chicago from Baltimore yesterday, in custody of Detective Dixon. He is wanted here, it is said, for forgery. The public are familiar with his alleged crimes, and, as he has never had an opportunity to give his story of his wanderings since his acquittal of murder, a TRIBUNE reporter called at the Central Station, where he is locked up, last evening, and interviewed him.

He was sound asleep when the reporter knocked at the door of his cell, but was awakened easily, and, wrapped in a blanket, came to the semi-circular hole in the door, and asked who was there.

The reply was, "A reporter, who wants to talk to you."

"Well," said Schoeppe.

Reporter—I wish to get your story; the other side has been given at length; have you anything to say about yourself?

Schoeppe—I will talk to you. Every story has two sides, you know, but the people have heard only one side of this one; and I wish you to give me an opportunity to show the reverse side of the medal.

Reporter—Say what you will; you will not be misrepresented.

Schoeppe—Well, I was arraigned before Judge Williams, here in Chicago, for forgery, and I pleaded guilty.

Reporter—What did you forge?

Schoeppe—A check for $50.

Reporter—Whose name did you sign to it.

Schoeppe—Mr. Biroth's. I was indicted by the Grand Jury, and was arraigned before Judge Williams and pleaded guilty, and he said he would hear the prosecuting witnesses, and they appeared and told them that as nobody was hurt that they did not care to prosecute the case.

Reporter—Didn't you get the check cashed?

Schoeppe—No. The Judge said, under the circumstances, he did not think he was encroaching upon the province of the District-Attorney if he suspended judgment and discharged me, and he warned me and said distinctly, "You are hereby discharged." Then Mr. Reed got up and said, "Your Honor, if this prisoner ever appears here again on a new charge, and is convicted, I will move that the sentence in this case be pronounced upon him. Thereupon the Judge said the same thing, adding that he would take the old charge into consideration and sentence me accordingly; and he remarked, "You are hereby discharged." I stepped out of the courtroom, considering myself a shrewd man, and that I had a right to go wherever I wanted to go, and do what I pleased so long as I kept within the limits of the law. Now I am perfectly willing that my life ever since should be subjected to the closest scrutiny, and, if I have done anything against the laws of the land, I will bow my head and say take me and punish me.

Reporter—Was that all you did while you were in Chicago—forge the check?

Schoeppe—That is all I was ever accused of.

Reporter—Are you Dr. Schoeppe?

Schoeppe—That is my name.

Reporter—When did you come to Chicago?

Schoeppe—I came to Chicago; (thinking) let me see when it was. It must have been in May—either April or May, 1873. I cannot tell exactly. Now, let me tell you how this prosecution began against me. I went to Baltimore; I had a civil suit pending there against the heirs of the Stinnecke estate—that was the woman I was accused of poisoning—and the suit is a very strong one against the heirs. They have employed the first lawyers at the Bar—men like Tickle Wallace and Henry Clay Dallan—and when I got there—that was last Monday a week ago—I saw my attorneys on Tuesday or Wednesday. A friend of mine, or a man who pretended to be such, had read the sensational articles about me which were published in the Chicago papers—the *Staats-Zeitung* and the *Times*—and he said to me, "You are a swindler." I told "Teak"—that is his name—"you rush to your conclusions a little too fast. I wish you would judge calmly;" and he turned around and said he would have me arrested as a common swindler. So he called to a policeman, and had me arrested. Afterwards this man Teak went to Dallan & Wallace, and said, "I have won half your case in the civil suit, now you have him prosecuted for forging the will of Miss Maria M. Stinnecke." Wallace & Dallan consulted together and told him that they would not sustain the charge of forgery.

Reporter—How do you know that Teak told them that, and that they consulted together?

Schoeppe—A reporter of a German paper in Baltimore has made affidavit to the fact, and my lawyers have it. Dallan went to the police station with Teak, and telegraphed to the Chief of Police of Chicago, Jacob Rehm, saying, "We have arrested him, now back us up," and Rehm replied, "Anything I can do for you will be cheerfully done."

Reporter—That did not refer to your case particularly. It was to let the Chief of Police in Baltimore know that if any thief he wanted in Chicago would be cheerfully arrested by Mr. Rehm's men.

Schoeppe—It did refer to my case, and I will tell you why. Rehm telegraphed first that he would get a requisition and send the papers, "He is wanted here for embezzlement." Mind that. And then he telegraphed "Anything I can do for you will be done cheerfully." That presupposes that they had asked him from Baltimore to do something for them. They could not sustain the charge against me there—the charge was unknown to the statutes of Maryland, and how could a man defend himself against it. I asked who I had swindled, but they couldn't bring any one forward, and the Judge, before whom I was brought on a writ of habeas corpus, said there was no such offence as common swindling known known to the laws of Maryland; that they must be specific as to whom I had swindled. And when they found they could not make out a case, they showed telegrams to the Judge that I was wanted in Chicago, and he said, out of respect for a sister State, he would hold me until a requisition came from the Governor of Illinois. Last Saturday Dixon came, and made an affidavit that I was wanted here for forgery, and my lawyer said it was a most remarkable fact that the Chief of Police had said I was wanted for embezzlement, and that Dixon should come there and swear I was wanted for forgery. It took from Saturday to Wednesday to settle the matter, and I was then delivered to him.

Reporter—When did you leave Baltimore?

Schoeppe—Wednesday morning, and we got here at 8 o'clock to-night. I look upon this whole thing as the meanest persecution to which a man has ever been subjected.

Reporter—Why do you think you are persecuted?

Schoeppe—If I had not gone to Baltimore to attend to this civil suit, which was coming off next week before the Orphans' Court, I would never have had so much trouble. But I went on my own account to Baltimore. If I had had a guilty conscience, do you think that I would have gone right into the mouth of the lion—where my bitterest enemies are. I have enemies in Baltimore who would shoot me on the street if they could do it, on account of my claiming their estate. What do you think of a man—Dr. Rich—who, when I was arrested and behind the bars, came and insulted me. He said: "I cannot see how an estate which has been for so long a time in our hands should go into the hands of such a bad and miserable reprobate as you are." I said: "Dr. Rich, you are a relative of Miss Stinnecke! I can appreciate your feelings against me," and he repeated what I have told you three or four times and insulted me. Wasn't that cowardly? He would not have dared, to step up to me and say that if I had been a free man.

Reporter—Do you claim that the parties who are defendants in this suit for the recovery of Miss Stinnecke's property are persecuting you?

Schoeppe—Yes; they are persecuting me as bitterly as they can.

Reporter—For what reason?

Schoeppe—For the reason that they want to get me out of the way. I went to Baltimore to give testimony, and they wanted to have me spirited away.

Reporter—Will the suit be tried next week?

Schoeppe—No, it has been postponed.

Reporter—For how long?

Schoeppe—I cannot tell that; it depends altogether on the issue of the examination here.

Reporter—What interest do you claim in the estate?

Schoeppe—I claim her personal property.

Reporter—What is that worth?

Schoeppe—About $60,000.

Reporter—Where have you been since you were released from custody at Carlisle?

Schoeppe—I will tell you. I have tried mighty hard to make an honest living under the name of Schoeppe. I went to Philadelphia after I was discharged, and applied at at least twenty-five or thirty places for employment at my profession of druggist, and it was absolutely impossible, after I had undergone such an ordeal, to get work, although I was acquitted, and acquitted after the jury had been out only eight minutes, and the jury requested to shake hands with me. After they had given their verdict, the foreman got up and said, "We ask, Your Honor, to be allowed to shake hands with the prisoner;" and the Judge said they could do so, and they did. I supposed that would suffice to rehabilitate me in the respect of the people. I only mention this to you because my enemies in Baltimore say I was acquitted only because there was no proof against me. Now, sir, do you think a jury of twelve men, without they believed me to be innocent, would have requested to shake hands with me. If they had believed me guilty would they not have simply said, "He is acquitted because there is not sufficient proof to convict him."

Reporter—What did you do in Philadelphia?

Schoeppe—I sought employment for a long time, but could not get it. After I had been around for four weeks I went to a sugar refinery and said: "Mr. Fillmore, I want work. I will roll in your sugar-barrels from the street; give me some work;" and he told me to report in the morning, and I went there in a blue blouse and rolled in sugar-barrels for about a week, and then it was found out who I was, and Fillmore said: "We cannot employ you any more; too much curiosity is attached to your name, and it interferes with our business." So I went to a man named Van Houton—I had a letter of introduction to him—and he gave me, although he had no vacancy, a situation as night watchman in a stable among the horses, and fleas, and dirt; and after I had been there about two weeks, Van Houton came to me and said, "It is known all over the stables who you are, and you cannot remain here a day longer. Then I left there and went to the Pennsylvania Railroad office, and asked for a place—for anything to do to make an honest living; and they said there was no vacancy, but told me to go out on the road, and I might get a place as a section man. I said I was ready to do anything, and I went out on the road and got a place as section man,—to raise the track, and grade, etc., and stood there among the Irishmen. One day, after I had been working three weeks, when employed between Brinman and Lancaster, a man from Cumberland County came up, and recognized me, and said: "How do you do, Doctor?" You ought to have seen the Irishmen look at me. The next day the section boss says: "We know who you are, and you cannot be here longer." I next went to the Chief Engineer of the Reading Railroad, Mr. Lawrence, and said to him: "I am a pretty good draftsman," and he told me to come the next day; that, though he had no vacancy, he would make one for me. So I drew there for five weeks on the plans and elevations for the new Reading Depot, and the plans were submitted to the Board of Directors and accepted. One afternoon I stepped out of the office, and who should I see in the hall but Mr. Ahl, a stockholder in the Reading Railroad, who lives in Carlisle. He looked at me, and I ran down stairs; and he went into the Secretary's room, and said to him, "Haven't you got Dr. Schoeppe here?" The Secretary said it was no such thing. Two days afterwards, when I started to go for dinner, Mr. Ahl stepped up to me and said: "How do you do, Doctor?" I knew perfectly well then what would happen. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Chief Engineer requested me to go into his private office, and when I did, he said: "You are Dr. Schoeppe. A railroad company, as you know, is composed of so many stockholders, and every stockholder thinks he has something to say; and I would advise you to hand in your resignation." I did so and he gave me a check, and $10 extra pay. He said he was very sorry that he had to discharge me; but I knew very well that so much curiosity and odium was attached to my name that it was impossible to employ me any longer. After that I tried in a dozen places in the East to get some honest employment, but could not do so, and I then came to the conclusion it was useless, and so I threw overboard the name of Schoeppe and came West.

Reporter—Where did you settle?

Schoeppe—I adopted the name of John P. Schoelenberg and came to Chicago.

Reporter—Did you get a situation?

Schoeppe—Yes; I obtained employment in the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company—in the civil engineer's department.

Reporter—How long did you remain there?

Schoeppe—Until I met with an accident. I was thrown from the cars between Aurora and Chicago, and injured my head severely, and was obliged to quit work.

Reporter—What did you do then?

Schoeppe—I was laid up for a long time, and when I was not quite recovered——

Reporter—You forged the check?

Schoeppe—I was accused of it, and pleaded guilty. Yes, I acknowledged it to Judge Williams.

Reporter—What made you forge the check?

Schoeppe—I do not know that I am warranted in speaking about it. There are a great many things to be taken into consideration with it; it would lead not only too far, but, I think, it might implicate others.

Reporter—What do you mean? Were others interested in the forgeries?

Schoeppe—No; but the way I came to do it. I wish you would excuse me from saying anything about it.

Reporter—Do you know what you are in custody for now?

Schoeppe—No, I do not. I hear that I am arrested on the old charge. That is what Mr. Horwitz, of the *Staats-Zeitung*, told me to-night.

Reporter—Were you employed by the Relief and Aid Society?

Schoeppe—Never.

Reporter—Did you go there for relief?

Schoeppe—That was a private arrangement between the Secretary of the Society and myself.

Reporter—What relief did you get?

Schoeppe—I received $100 as a loan.

Reporter—Why did he give it to you,—were you burned out?

Schoeppe—I wanted the money.

Reporter—Did you know the Secretary?

Schoeppe—Yes, the Rev. Mr. Guntrum, of the German Aid Society. Do you think it right to make me plead twice to the same indictment. The *Illinois Staats Zeitung* has taken up this matter and is prosecuting me.

Reporter—For what reason.

Schoeppe—For no reason at all. None is given That is what makes the matter so mysterious.

Reporter—Has any employe of that paper any interest in the estate?

Schoeppe—I do not know that. This man Teak in Baltimore is in communication with Mr. Rapp of the *Staats-Zeitung*, and the *Staats-Zeitung* people got the requisition from the Governor, and sent Dixon to bring him back here. Why, these enemies of mine told the District-Attorney at Carlisle that he should have $5,000 the day I expired on the gallows.

The prisoner stated further that his name was not Schoeppe—that he was raised by the Rev. Mr. Schoeppe, and that Schoelenberg was one of his father's names. He intimated that his family name was a long one; but declined revealing it, as the German papers in the old country might get hold of it, and his relatives would say, "What sort of a man is he? he hasn't honor enough to keep his family out of disgrace.

DETECTIVE DIXON.

The reporter also had a talk with Detective Dixon, and learned that he had considerable trouble in securing Schoeppe. When he reached Baltimore Schoeppe's attorneys had got out a writ of habeas corpus, and the Court would have discharged the prisoner if he had not opportunely arrived. Going to Annapolis he secured the necessary papers, and Schoeppe was given up to him. The Baltimore papers announced that he would leave the city Wednesday morning, and, in consequence, an immense concourse of people assembled at the depot to see the notorious Doctor. When in the car, the people stared and talked and abused Schoeppe, and Dixon was compelled to remonstrate with them. At every station in Maryland and Pennsylvania, especially at Harrisburg, large crowds were at the depots awaiting their arrival, and jeered and hooted at the prisoner. During the day Schoeppe was simply handcuffed, but at night heel-irons were put on him, and Dixon watched him continually. The detective's opinion of the man is that he is a sharp, shrewd, deep fellow, and will yet make his mark in the criminal records.

SCHOEPPE.

The Doctor is a large man, better looking than the average, and talks with greater volubility than a fishwoman. He is highly educated, and pleads his own cause better than any lawyer could do it for him.

THE CURRENCY.

Letter from the Hon. Charles Francis Adams to the Anti-Inflation Meeting in New York, March 24.

Messrs. Ethan Allen, Cyrus W. Field, B. B. Sherman, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I feel myself honored by your invitation, though not in a situation to accept it. The subject proposed to me for discussion at your meeting was a favorite study of mine more than thirty years ago. Neither has it lost its interest yet. But an effort to explain my views would call for space far beyond the limits of a letter. One of the chief wants of the present day seems to me to be a clear exposition of the true limits of useful legislation. In no department of knowledge is there so much uncertainty. Hence it comes that in our practice we commit so many mistakes.

Applying this remark to the administration of the national finances, it appears very unfortunate that it should ever have been permitted to become entangled with a business having no proper connection with it. The collection of the revenue necessary to meet the wants of the Government, as provided by Congress, and the precise disbursement of the funds thus received, according to law, being the legitimate duties of the Treasury, they should never have been associated with any attempt to manufacture or circulate any medium of payment other than that pointed out by the Constitution, gold and silver coin. The power of Congress to deal with that subject is limited to the establishment of a form of coinage, and "regulating the value thereof." This last phrase can only mean a power to impress upon the surface of every piece of coin a note designating its exact value in ordinary transactions of trade, a value which the Treasury is bound to recognize. To assume that its power goes beyond this limit would lead only to confusion. For it is obvious that the value of such things as the precious metals is actually regulated by a higher and more general law than any within the sphere of operations of single Governments. The attempt has often been made to do more, and it has always failed.

Moreover, while it is clear that it is no part of the legitimate business of the financial department to pass outside of the prescribed line of its duty, it is, nevertheless, incumbent upon it, so far as it can be done within that line, to fix its administration upon a basis clearly understood by the community, not to be subject to frequent or hasty changes. What the industrious and commercial classes want above all things is steadiness in as many of the elements on which trade and labor depend as possible. There is quite enough of uncertainty in those beyond human control to render it unadvisable needlessly to multiply them. For any Government to weaken confidence in the permanence of a policy by frequent recourse to exceptional movements is an unpardonable mistake.

I have never entertained a doubt that Congress transcended its authority when it assumed the right to issue promises to pay money which it did not at the same time provide any means to pay—and then undertook to force the people to take them at a rate higher than they were really worth. Credit in trade depends upon the strict and punctual performance of agreements. Credit in general is the offspring of integrity. Nobody can make it at pleasure. To expect then that a promissory note, known to carry a lie on its face, is going to be received as on an equal value with coin is simply folly. Not all the laws that were ever made by the most absolute of military chieftains, nor all the force which could be applied to their execution, could ever make any sane man believe that a piece of paper promising to pay gold, without performance of the promise, is of as much value as the gold itself. It follows, then, that the Congressional fulmination of legal-tenders was no more than a rank absurdity. Everybody knows that this paper is not and cannot be worth the money which it promises, but does not pay. Everybody knows, too, that its actual value in the market depends upon the shifting accidents of trade. In point of fact, it is seldom worth exactly the same sum for any two days together.

And what has been the consequence? Do we not see it in the development of the passion for gambling, which has been nowhere carried to a greater extent than in your great city. The appreciation of this truth has been in a measure, obscured to common observation, by the mode in which the operations have been described. Many people, doubtless, suppose that men are speculating on the value of gold, because it is so designated in the newspapers; whereas, the fact is undeniable that of all the precious metals, gold is that which holds nearest the same value all over the globe. The gambling with us springs from the frequent changes in the value of the paper promises with which gold is paid for. Sometimes it approaches to ninety cents on the dollar, at others it falls to eighty-four. Hence, the temptation to take the chances of the rise and fall. Rouge et noir is not more seductive. This may be all play to the gamesters, but, unfortunately, it is death to all honest dealers in trade.

Yet multitudes of the best people are really afraid that they would lose a great deal if any attempt were to be made to get rid of this unstable paper currency and to go back to the only foundations proved by long experience to be solid—a basis of coin. So far from it, I will venture to affirm that the losses experienced from year to year, and every day throughout the year, by the necessity of guarding against the recurring fluctuations in the estimate of irredeemable paper promises to pay, which nobody can be sure will ever be paid, far exceed in their gross amount those which would for a limited time follow the adoption of a firm but judicious policy of return to payment in coin, or in paper at once redeemable in coin. If it could be distinctly understood that a system of action to this effect would be steadily carried out by any permanent measures, however cautious, and my word for it, business would soon begin to assume a steadiness of support which it has not known for years, and which equivocating or false promises never can supply.

I might go on to illustrate these propositions by appeals to the experience of nearly all civilized nations, who have tried the same experiments, and have suffered so much as always to come back to the only solid ground; but I am checked by the sense that you did not expect me to write a book. I can fully comprehend the nature of the fears of numbers of honest, and even of some able men, at the idea of attempting to restore coin. I would not myself urge extreme or hasty steps to bring about that result. The objection that I make is that a wise and effective policy was once laid down by Mr. McCulloch when Secretary of the Treasury, but it has been utterly abandoned, and nothing worth having has been put in its place. Had that policy been steadily maintained, we should by this time have been close upon a solid basis for all our contracts. As it is, we must go to work all over again, with diminished confidence in our good intentions, which any project of further expanding paper will be very far from improving. There is nothing new to be taught in all these schemes. They have been tried over and over again, and all have equally failed; and in failing have occasioned severe suffering, which might have been saved. Let us try to make our suffering short rather than keep it long. Above all, let us have as little legislation as possible, and let that little be firm and clear. I am, gentlemen, with the utmost respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

BOSTON, March 19, 1874.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

On Wednesday at Delphos, O., Antoine Lang, a soldier under the First Napoleon, and pensioner of France, died, at the age of 100 years, in the full possession of his faculties.

—Bishop Wilmer, of New Orleans, will present a petition to Judge Woods for the release of the Grant Parish prisoners.

—The Rev. Father Powers, a San Francisco priest, who found a crazy woman in St. Patrick's Church, horsewhipped her, knocked her down, kicked and threw her out of the church, has been arrested.

—A number of New York gentlemen who are really and zealously in earnest in their efforts to restore the practice of burning the dead instead of burying them, are contemplating a large meeting, or some other form of demonstration before the public.

—The St. Louis Board of Trade, at a meeting last night, considered the question establishing the Mississippi Valley and Brazil Steamship Company. Several speeches were made favoring the project, and a committee was appointed to consult with a similar committee of merchants, and report at a meeting to be held to-morrow.

—The case of ex-City Engineer John Ditto, of Buffalo, indicted for misconduct in office in certifying to the false accounts presented by John Ortner, street contractor, has been set down for trial at the Oyer and Terminer, which sits next month.

—A committee sent by the City Council of Omaha, Neb., to examine the Water-Works of other cities, visited Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Dayton, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and returned yesterday. They are discouraged about the Missouri River water, and say its use in St. Louis is still an experiment, notwithstanding the expensive works erected there.

—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been organized for the current year by the selection of J. Edgar Thomson as President, Col. Thomas A. Scott as First Vice-President, George B. Roberts as Second Vice-President, Joseph Leslie as Secretary, and Edmund Smith as Treasurer.

—The fifty-fifth anniversary of Odd-Fellowship will be celebrated at Oshkosh, Wis., April 27, by the lodges of Northern Wisconsin. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. John Allison, of Oconomowoc; Sam Ryan, of Appleton; E. B. Sherman, of Chicago, Past Grand Master of Illinois; M. P. Lindsley, of Green Bay, and others. The programme includes a grand procession and banquet.

—Seventy-five carpet-manufacturers in and near Philadelphia out of the 115 whose mills are idle through a strike of the operators, at a secret meeting, recently, passed a resolution that they would not accede to the demands of the workmen as dictated by them in the paper. They also agreed to strictly adhere to a scale of prices which they fixed and posted yesterday morning on large placards on the walls of their factories.

—Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, has appointed Isaac Marston, of Bay City, as Attorney-General, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Byron T. Ball. Poor health is believed to be the reason of the resignation.

FIRES.

At Zanesville, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ZANESVILLE, O., March 26.—Clancy & McIntosh's carriage establishment was entirely destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. The loss is $8,000; insurance in the Hibernia, of Cleveland, $2,000.

At Kittaning.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.—The large woolen factory and warehouse of Goodhall & Undener, and residence of William Pollock, at Kittaning, Pa., were destroyed by fire this forenoon. Loss estimated at $100,000; principally covered by insurance.

At Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, Mass., March 26.—Cook's tannery burned to-night. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $70,000.

CANADA.

The Dominion Parliament.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 26.—The session to-day of the new Dominion Parliament was solely devoted to the election of Speaker. Anglin, M. P. for Gloucester, N. B., was chosen. Most of the members were present. Sir John A. Macdonald's followers, who are determined on a factious opposition, are few. Only a small fraction declare themselves Conservatives. Thomas Moss, Q. C., M. P. for West Toronto, a star in the legal profession, will move a reply to the Governor's address.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

There are 166 boys in the Iowa Reform School at Eldora.

—Gearhart, the ex-Treasurer of Cherokee County, Iowa, was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment at Fort Madison, for loaning the funds of the county.

—The Suez Canal appears to be doing a good business. During the month of January, 111 vessels passed through, paying tolls to the amount of $438,000.

—The executors of Edwin Forrest have effected a settlement with the divorced wife of the deceased by paying her $95,000, she agreeing to forego all her claims for this sum.

—The new Governor of Florida, made such by the death of Gov. Hart, is Marcellus B. Stearns, a young man from Oxford County, Me., who left college a dozen years ago to go into a Maine regiment, earned a commission, and since the War has been prominent in Florida politics.

—Last week the Hecla, arriving at this port from Liverpool, brought a mail from Great Britian for New Zealand and New South Wales consisting of 155 bags, and this week, on Sunday, the Marathon brought here another mail of 169 bags, making altogether 324 bags for the steamer advertised to sail from San Francisco the 28th of March.—*Boston Journal.*

—When the Summons contest was waging, there were boasts from many of Butler's friends that he was able to obtain private dispatches to members of the House before those members themselves had received them. To-day the House, on motion of Mr. Pierce, of Boston, passed a resolution aimed directly at Butler, charging that certain disreputable persons had been able to secure dispatches in the manner named, and directing the Architect of the Capitol to inclose the telegraph stands so that outsiders could not hear the instruments.—*Washington correspondence Boston Advertiser.*

—Two members of the Iowa House of Representatives, who thought that the salary allowed them by law was more than their legislative services were worth, have returned a portion of their pay to the State Treasury, the money to be placed to the fund for the insane. These gentlemen are the Hon. Samuel Breckinridge, of Marion County, and the Hon. L. O. Haskill, of Monroe County. Mr. Breckinridge returned $150, leaving him $400 for his services; and Mr. Haskill returned $220, leaving for his services $330. Mr. Breckinridge is an Anti-Monopolist, Mr. Haskill a Republican.

—The Jersey County (Ill) jury in the case of Miss Josie Carrico vs. Dr. John S. Williams, for breach of promise, brought to recover $5,000 damages, rendered their verdict on the morning of the 23d inst., giving the plaintiff $250.

—The Spirit Lake (Iowa) *Beacon* contains an item which serves to show that there is a good deal of human nature in this world. It says: "It would be amusing, were it not so painful, to see how many poor men there are in this country, now there is a prospect of getting a gift from the State. It is gradually coming to light that there is from 1,200 to 1,500 acres of land in this township that will lie fallow unless the owners get donations of seed grain; yet the grasshoppers did less damage in Centre Grove than any other township in the county. 'God bless the rich; the poor can beg!' 'Rah for 'donations!"

—In Los Angeles County they are tearing up some of the oldest and most prolific vineyards to make room for the planting of orange orchards. According to the *Express*, the Wolfskin vineyard, one of the best in the country, planted about thirty-five years ago, has been torn up. It is said that on account of the low price of grapes the owners of this vineyard have been losing money at the rate of about $2,000 a year. Other notable vineyards have yielded no profit to the owners. Grapes sold last year in that county at from 50 cents to 65 cents per 100 pounds—a price which barely covered the cost of production.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

—The particulars of the shocking affair near Rockland, Me., are given as follows: The bodies of Edwin E. Kellar and Lizzie Holt, the unfortunate victims of the drowning disaster at Camden, were buried Wednesday. The remains were inclosed in caskets precisely alike. They were both buried in one grave. Had they lived they were to be married in the spring. A man and his family were crossing the pond on their way to meeting, and discovered the upper portion of the buggy about one foot out of the water. It appears that after breaking through the ice the horse had swam about twice his length ahead until the buggy brought up against the solid ice, the horse having gone his whole length under the firm ice and pressed the carriage firmly against it, thus imprisoning the unfortunate man from all hopes of relief. The bodies were recovered in little less than an hour from the time of the accident and all means were employed to resuscitate them and continued until after midnight.

—The suit that was brought against the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, claiming $25,000 damages for the killing of Mr. Wells, editor of the Creston *Independent*, on July 2, 1873, has been decided in favor of the defendant, upon the grounds that the wife had no right to bring the suit. The right only belonged to the administrator of the deceased. The case will proably go to the Supreme Court.

—At the charter election in Penn Yann, on Monday of last week, two tickets were in nomination, one presented by a Citizens' caucus, and the other by the Women's Temperance Society, the former being favorable to the granting of licenses and the latter opposed thereto. Many of the ladies worked at the polls from noon until sunset in behalf of their ticket. Two of their candidates for Trustees were elected by over thirty majority, and the opponent of the third was elected by only one majority. This women's candidate for Street Commissioner is also elected, and the remainder of the Citizens' ticket was chosen.—*Albany Argus.*

IN MEMORIAM.

HAMILTON, Ont., March 26.—The colored citizens of this place held a meeting and passed resolutions expressive of their veneration for the memory of the late Senator Sumner.

THE BROOKLYN INQUISITION.

(Continued from the First Page.)

He afterward read selections from the Scriptures.

Another prayer was offered by President Papin, followed by a hymn. Brief prayers were also made by other members of the Council.

The minutes of yesterday's meeting were then read and approved.

DR. BUDINGTON'S REMARKS.

The Rev. Dr. Budington said that during the nineteen years of his ministry in their church, there had never been anything approximating to the case of Plymouth Church. He had often asked its members to meet him fairly and honestly. The Council had asked them for facts, and had received as little in reply as he did. They had presented their case to the Council, and asked them to take action and give deliverance. "Give us your sense of the action which has led to the calling of this Council. All we want to know is, were the principles on which we acted the same as you would have accepted?" The Reverend Doctor also spoke of the action of Plymouth Church as being notable for the bickering of its words. "I beg you," he said, "whatever you think of the protest, give us your decision upon the question that arose before the letter-missive was made. Act as candidly toward the inviting churches as the churches have acted to you. Give a decision which Plymouth Church can understand without difficulty.

FURTHER REMARKS BY DR. STORRS.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs then rose to speak, but was interrupted by a member, who wished to ask some questions. A discussion took place as to whether it would be better to hear Dr. Storrs first, or allow him to answer the questions. Dr. Storrs suggested that all questions which members of the Council desired to ask should be given to him before opening his remarks, as he might be able to cover them in that case.

The Rev. Dr. Storrs then began his remarks. Touching his personal difference with Mr. Beecher, he said he had none with him concerning this subject.

A member here hoped that Dr. Storrs would not enter into this subject any further. According to the Scripture, Dr. Storrs should have gone to his brother and told him that he had erred.

The Moderator ruled that they were not here to investigate the personal relations of Dr. Storrs and Mr. Beecher, but merely the correspondence which had passed between the inviting churches.

Dr. Storrs then resumed. He said that Mr Beecher was Bishop in his own church. The council might have observed, yesterday, in the address, that he addressed the pastors of the congregation as "Reverend and Dear Fathers in God." Now, this, he said, was only used between Bishops of the Episcopal Church. The speaker described the manner of calling the meetings of his church. They were called after prayer-meetings, but the meetings of Plymouth Church were held at prayer-meetings, when they would appoint delegates to any Council. When we sent the letter to Plymouth Church why was it not read? Because it was not made public; but it was intended to be private, therefore it was not read in the church meetings. If it had been published by us in its full text, it would not have been a letter to Plymouth Church, but a challenge to it before the whole world. This letter was approved and signed by the Committees from the church, and sent on its mission. The authorities of Plymouth Church had the letter three weeks or more before reading it. If we had made any mistake we corrected it in the letters that we sent after it. Why did not we send a note? Brethren, Plymouth Church was a powerful church, and a note would seem as an autumn leaf dropped in the brook. It should be a letter long enough to bring about the desired result. We did the best we could in the fear of God and in the hope that our churches should have the burden removed from them, with the counsel of the wisest men that we could get. This letter was kept by them for three weeks, and was then read, and an answer adopted. It was then read in our church-meeting and unanimously approved. A church may err by appointing deaconesses, but when it attempts to touch upon the doctrines of faith we had a right to interpose. It was not a light matter that they had to consider. Here was a disorganizing power let loose in the Church. It was for this Council to subdue it. It was a corporate principle in Plymouth Church, which was dangerous if new. We wished that church every success, but with the doctrines of the church we could not hold, nor be in fellowship with it. If our neighbor insists in keeping bombs and grenades in his cellar, and persists in firing one off now and then, we insist it at he must strengthen the walls between us. Draw the line, brethren, and tell us how the rule of fellowship begins. We were in the place where two seas met; but give us practical advice. We turn to you. Here are two churches that could not be matched with Plymouth Church for standing and wealth, and, nevertheless, as of old, doing the same good work. They have done no dishonor to the Father's name; they have taken their lot in this city, giving of their time, money and power, that they might bless and build up this city, but do not think you can cover up the cases of these churches by abstract propositi ns.

President Chapin, of Beloit (Wis.) College, asked two questions, substantially as follows: "Whether the charges against a member of Plymouth Church, who had been dropped from the roll, had been urged with the assistance of other churches? and whether, before the first action of Plymouth Church had been made public, had there been any correspondence between the pastor of Plymouth Church and the pastors of the inviting churches?"

Dr. Storrs said that the charge that the inviting churches had caused a disturbance in Plymouth Church was absolutely false. In regard to the second question, Dr. Storrs said that he personally had felt that he had no right to have intercourse after what had occurred with the pastor of Plymouth Church.

In replying to Mr. Rankin's question concerning the eighteenth chapter of Matthew, Dr. Storrs made a long address, seeking to show that the precept there laid down could not be utilized. He spoke of the question before the Council as the most important one that had excited the Congregational churches since Dr. Channing preached his Baltimore sermon. Dr. Storrs stated that the Standing Committee in his church had no power, because such a committee did not officially exist, but there was an Examining Committee. The committee that drew up the letter was a special one, whose mission was ended when the business for which it was appointed was concluded.

One of the Examining Committee stated that they were all a unit on the subject, and perfectly agreed with the Rev. Drs. Storrs and Budington in all that they had said.

The Moderators stated that it was the rule of ecclesiastical councils that their deliberations should be in private, closing out both the press and the public.

The question of going into a private session was then put to a vote and carried, and the Council retired to a private room to deliberate.

SECRET SESSION.

The Council remained in secret session until 6 o'clock, when a recess was taken until 8 o'clock.

A sub-committee was appointed, consisting of Leonard Bacon, Charles Russell, Prof. W. A. Stearns, and Prof. Calvin Day, to draft a statement of

THE BASIS OF ADVICE

for the Council. It was generally thought that they would sustain the action of both churches. The Council resumed its session in the evening again, shortly after 8 o'clock. The Committee appointed at the previous session reported their statement, and on motion it was laid on the table. After mature consideration it was decided that the Council was

AN ADVISORY AND NOT AN EX-PARTE ONE

by an affirmative vote.

The Council then took up and discussed the questions seriatim, and adjourned about 11 o'clock, to meet again to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. It is believed they will conclude their session about noon.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Last evening about half-past 8 o'clock, fire was discovered in a one-story frame building, No. 163 Twenty-second street, owned and occupied by C. S. Brown as a hat store. The alarm was given from Box 61, and the flames were soon extinguished. Loss to building and stock, $400; fully insured.

The alarm of fire from box 164 at 7:15 last evening was caused by the discovery of fire in a two-story frame building, on D street, between Tucker and Halsted, owned by F. M. Kohn and occupied by James McAvoy. The building was totally consumed, causing a loss of $1,500, insured in the Agricultural of Watertown. The cottage adjoining, owned and occupied by Miss Lynch, caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished a loss of $700 was caused.

MORTUARY.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The remains of Judge Lewis Dent, brother of Mrs. Grant, arrived here this afternoon, in charge of Col. Grant, Dr. Sharpe, and Col. Casey, and were taken to the residence of Col. John C. Dent, where funeral services were performed by the Rev. Edward Coan, Assistant Rector of Trinity Church. A large number of old citizens were in attendance, and the pall-bearers were selected from among the boyhood companions of the deceased. After brief services the remains were conveyed to the Bellefontaine Cemetery, followed by a large concourse of friends.

NAVIGATION.

DETROIT, Mich., March 26.—The Straits of Mackinac report weather cold and threatening, with the wind west and light, and the mercury at 20. Open water is seen about 2 miles from Duncan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 26.—The barge William Treat cleared from this port for Erie to-day, with a cargo of 490 thousand feet of lumber. This is the first clearance of the season.

Public Baptism of Men Sentenced to Be Hung.

Two negroes named Bryant and Walker, under sentence of death in Nashville for murder, were baptized recently in public. They were conveyed to the church in hacks, accompanied by the Jailor, Sheriff, Coroner, and two or three Justices. The church and neighboring streets were thronged with colored people talking as if at a fair. The Rev. David Anderson reproved the chattering audience, and said that the two men were there to prepare for the gallows, which announcement was followed by moans from every part of the building. Bryant was greatly affected. He emerged from the water shouting and throwing up his hands, and Walker acted in a similar way. They left the church shaking hands with weeping men and women. The negroes are to be hanged on the 10th of April.

Alfred and Alexandrowna.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been endowed with an income something like $200,000 a year. They are to have at least two magnificent residences in England; one, Clarence House, in town, and another, not fully decided on yet, in the country. Besides, they will have two establishments at St. Petersburg, when they choose to visit that frigid native clime of the Duchess Marie. This is leaving out of account the freedom they will be able to make of Windsor, and Buckingham Palace, and Sandringham, the residences of Alfred's royal mother and brother.

Dress.

Abba G. Woolson closed a recent lecture in Boston on women's dress, by declaring that, had she the autocratic power of the Shah or Czar, she would command every man in her kingdom to change his apparel with the women for one day only, that both might see how good it was! By night the men would be groaning and fuming to rid themselves of the horrors they had considered as the type of beauty in the other sex, while the poor women would be wailing over a return to their normal condition of petticoat servitude and imprisoning bands.

CHICAGO DRY-GOODS MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, March 26.

The amount of domestic and foreign dry goods distributed during the past week exhibits a most gratifying increase in comparison with any of the half-dozen weeks immediately preceding it. Buyers from all parts of the Northwest are now daily arriving, and the interiors of our wholesale houses begin to show a degree of animation rarely witnessed at this stage of the season. While the demand is still chiefly centred in the leading staple fabrics, dress goods and fancy articles are being bought of much more freely than at any previous period since the inception of the panic. The effect upon the market of the increased activity of the past few days is apparent in a pretty general hardening of prices of staple domestic productions, and, we may add, of all seasonable textiles. The feeling of depression so long pervading this branch of trade is clearing away, and in its place is being developed a degree of strength that a month ago would have seemed incredible. The well-known fact that stocks in the hands of interior merchants have been allowed to dwindle to almost unprecedentedly small dimensions justifies the belief entertained by our jobbers that the season now opening will be characterized by greater activity than has been witnessed for a number of seasons past. Stocks here are in excellent condition, supplies being ample, and the assortment complete in all departments. The carpet trade is moderately active at firmly sustained prices. Below are the current quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	12 c	Mackinaw	9
Atlantic H, 4-4	11½	Langley, standard	11½c
Atlantic D, 4-4	10	Langley, A	11
Atlantic P, 4-4	9	Cabot A, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	11½	Cabot W, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 7-8	10	Lyman T	9
Nashville	11½	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	9½
Appleton A	11½	Agawam F, 4-4	9
Adriatic	11½	Tremont, C C	9
Stark A, 4-4	11½	Empire State	8½
Augusta	10½	Swift River	8½
Michigan A, 4-4	12½	Neponset	7½
Medford	10½	Nonpareil	7½
Macon	10½	Quaker	7
Mystic River	10½	Granite, B	7½
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	13 c	Indian Orchard, W	9 c
Nashua R, 36-in	11½	Dwight Star, 4-4	11½
Nashua O, 33-in	10	Dwight Star, 40-in	13
Pepperell E, 40-in	12	Continental C	12
Pepperell R, 36-in	11	Bootts, R R	10½
Pepperell O, 33-in	10	Lawrence S	8½
Pepperell N, 30-in	9	Newmarket A	9½
Crescent	11	Massachusetts B B	9½
Fall River	10½	Nevada A	9½
Prescott X L	11	Massachusetts E	8½
Indian Orchard, A	11½	Portsmouth P	8½
Indian Orchard, C	10 c	Mohawk	[illegible]
Indian Orchard, BB	9		
PRINTS.			
Merrimac F, Pink	11 c	Amoskeag	7½c
Merrimac D	10	Freeman	9
Pacific	10	Mourning	9½
Hamilton	10	Shirting	9½
Richmond	10	Mallory Pink	11
American	10	Mallory Purple	10
Sprague	10	Manchester	10
Gloucester	9	Wamsutta	7
Garner	8½		
GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	9 c	Middlesex	11 c
Lancaster	12½	Glenarm	10
Bates	12½	Bairds	11
Amoskeag	12½		
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	13½c	Amoskeag	11 c
Pemberton	12½	Indian Orchard	10
Androscoggin	12½	Canoe	9
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	7 c	Garner	8 c
Washington	7½	Warren	9
Smithfield	7	Lonsdale	8
High colors, 1 cent extra.			
BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	20 c	Blackstone, AA	13 c
New York Mills	18	Cabot	13
Utica Nonpareil	18	Senate, AA	12½
Wamsutta	18	Dwight Star	13
Oriental	16½	Clinton C	10½
Davol	16½	Newmarket, C	10½
Pride of the West	19	Newmarket, H	9½
Langdon, GB	18	Boott, E	10
Fruit of the Loom	14½	Boott, R	12½
Lonsdale	14	Thorndike B	9½
Androscoggin, L	14	Thorndike C	8½
Auburn, A	14	Eagle, AA	10
New York Ids	13½	Green, H	8½
Gem of the Spindle	13	Green, G	9
Hill, 4-4	13	Vaughan XX	8½
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	33½c	Conestoga CT, 4-4	13 c
Minnehaha, 7-8	27½	Conestoga AA, 30-in	15
Amoskeag, ACA	27	Methuen, AA	21
Amoskeag, A	23	Falls A	13½
Amoskeag, B	19	Manhattan	20
Amoskeag, C	17	York, 32-inch	24
Amoskeag, D	15	York, 30-inch	20
Pearl River	25	Thorndike, A	12½
Conestoga extra, 4-4	23	Swift River	11½
Conestoga extra, 7-8	20	Ocean	9½
Conestoga GM, 4-4	23	Pittsfield	7½
Conestoga CCA, 7-8	17		
DENIMS.			
York Blue	22½c	Pearl River	22½c
York stripe	22½	Nelson, IXL	20
Amoskeag	21	Curtis	18
Columbian	22½	Warren, AXA	21
Otis, AXA	21	Warren, BB	19
Otis, BB	19	Warren, CC	17
Otis, CC	17	Uncasville UCA	17
Beaver Creek, AA	20	Warregan	13½
Beaver Creek, BB	18	Haymaker	13
Beaver Creek, CC	16	Boston	10½
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-3	20 c	Uncasville, UCA	14@15 c
Amoskeag, 6-3	17	American, 6-3	[illegible]
Amoskeag, 3-3	16	American, 3-3	11
Uncasville, A	11½@12½		
CHEVIOT STRIPES.			
Whittenton, A	16 c	Newburn, B	15
Whittenton, B	15	Union, AA	16
Amoskeag	15	Union, BYB	15½
Everett	15	Union, A	15
Newburn, A	18		
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Carpet Warps	25@32½c	Batts	9@30 c
Twines	25@34½	Cotton Yarn	32½
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coates'	70 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	70 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	70	Willimantic	50
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I.	70	Green & Daniels'	45
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	$1.35	Higgins	$1.25@1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.40	Roxbury	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	$1.42½	Lowell	$1.35
Hartford, Im	1.35	Smith & Sanford's	1.30
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	$1.25	Lowell extra	$1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	62½
Belgrade	.80	Union	50@60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@29 c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	34 c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	58 c	China matting 4-4	30 c
American common	55	China matting 5-4	35
American best	75	China matting 6-4	40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	.35	Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.40		

MARRIAGES.

BLOUNT—DEANE—On the 25th inst., at the Third Unitarian Church, by the Rev. M. J. Savage, pastor, Mr. Frederick M. Blount and Miss Kittie E. Deane, all of this city.

DEATHS.

DODSON—In this city, on the 25th inst., Emory Fillmore, only son of Jeanette Ida M. and E. F. Dodson, aged 1 year 5 months and 6 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 241 West Polk street, to-day at 12 o'clock m.; thence to Oakwood Cemetery by carriages.

BELL—In this city, Jan. 26, of membranous croup, Emma May Bell, aged 9 years and 10 months, daughter of Isaac P. and Clara Bell, at their residence, 220 South [illegible] street.

Funeral by carriages to Rose Hill.

Galena (Ill.) papers please copy.

REAL ESTATE.

HERE, BOYS, I'VE FOUND IT!

The place to buy the choice property in WASHINGTON HEIGHTS and MORGAN PARK is at Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st. Three 5-acre Blocks at wholesale at a prize. One-third cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, 7 per cent interest. Sure to yield 100 per cent profit within a year. 50 choice Residence Lots, high ridge and prairie, prices from $8 to $15 per foot; all near Depots, Military School, Churches, and other improvements. Terms, $10 cash, and $10 per month, with interest at 7 per cent. It don't cost anything to ride out and see this property. 10 trains leave C., R. I. & P. R. R. every week day. When ready to go, call at our office at 10 a. m. or 12 noon, and go along with us to see the property.

B. F. CLARKE & CO., Room 4, 122 LaSalle-st.

AUCTION SALES.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO. 108 MADISON-ST., (Between Dearborn and Clark.)

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Piano Fortes, Carpets, Table-Cutlery, Crockery, and other merchandise. SATURDAY, March 28, at 9½ o'clock, at BUTTERS' Auction-rooms, 108 East Madison-st.

ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY AT AUCTION. ONE FINE RESIDENCE LOT, fronting Normal School Park and Sixty-ninth-st., being Lot 2 in Block 5, to by 145 feet deep. TWO LOTS, 1 and 2, Block 7, 400 feet front, on Wabash-av., corner Sixty-ninth-st. MONDAY MORNING, March 30, at 11 o'clock, at our Auction Rooms, 108 East Madison-st. Terms at sale. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Entire Furniture OF THE ELDREDGE HOUSE, Corner of Washington and Halsted-sts., at auction, MONDAY, March 30, at 9½ o'clock, on the premises. We shall sell, by order of the mortgagee, the entire Furniture of the Eldredge House; the contents of 55 rooms, Parlors, Dining-room, and Offices; extra Beds, Bedding, Table and Bed Linen, Crockery, Glass, and Plated Ware; in fact, everything in the house. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Carpets, in quantities to suit and roll, Oil Floor Cloths, in the roll, Crockery, in open lots and package, Toilet Sets and French Ware, Other Merchandise, WEDNESDAY, April 1, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Room, 108 East Madison-st.

20 BUGGIES & PHAETONS, All warranted first-class work, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, AT 11 O'CLOCK, At Butters' Auction Room, 108 East Madison-st.

2,500 LILIUM AURATUM, Or the Golden Raged Japanese Lily, AT AUCTION, THURSDAY, April 2, at 2 o'clock p. m., at Our Salesroom, 108 East Madison-st. We have received direct from Japan, through Wm. C. Wilson, Esq., Florist, of New York, which will be sold without reserve, 2,500 Lily Bulbs, all sound and warranted to bloom. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

A DESIRABLE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., At Butters' Auction Room, 108 East Madison-st., THURSDAY, April 2, at 9½ o'clock.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO. Friday Morning, March 27, at 10 o'clock, attend our REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Sofas, Lounges, Wardrobes, B. W. and Marble-Top Tables, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Show Cases, Office Furniture, Plated and Glassware, Crockery, and a large stock of general merchandise. Also a large lot of Willow Chairs, Cribs, Bracket Clocks, Chromos, &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Store 116 Clark-st. BANKRUPT SALE, AT AUCTION, Saturday Morning, March 23, AT 10 O'CLOCK. By order of MILES ALNY, Esq., Provisional Assignee, we will sell the entire stock of Gas Fixtures, Store Fixtures, Tables, Desks, &c., &c., in store 116 Clark-st. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av. AT AUCTION. On SATURDAY, March 28, at 9 1-2 o'clock. REGULAR SOUTH SIDE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS. 40 Parlor and Chamber Sets. 50 Marble-Top Tables. 75 Wal. Bureaus and W. S. Bureaus. 50 Walnut Bedsteads. 10 crates W. G. Crockery. Sofas, Lounges, Mattresses, Carpets, Mirrors, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Chairs, Rockers, Yellow and Rockingham Ware, Glassware. At 11 o'clock—New Buggies and Harnesses. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By N. P. HARRISON. SATURDAY MORNING, at 9½ o'clock, Regular Weekly Sale of Household Goods, &c., At 204 and 206 East Madison-st., Consisting of a large lot second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, &c., &c.; Elegant Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Sofas, Chairs, Beds and Bedding, Chromos, Engravings, Show Cases, and Desks. At 12 o'clock—5,000 lbs. White Lead, which must be sold. N. P. HARRISON, Auctioneer, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

ON SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, the entire contents and fixtures of the SALOON, No. 176 West Madison-st., Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Stoves, Counters, Desks, Table Linen, Chromos, Glassware, Crockery, &c., &c. Sale peremptory. N. P. HARRISON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE. I will offer for sale at Public Auction, at my farm, one-half mile south of the Excelsior Brick Yards, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., on Saturday, March 28, MY ENTIRE STOCK OF FANCY COWS. Also, 1 pair of black Carriage Mares, 16 hands high, weight, 2,400 lbs.; also, a number of single horses, all well broken for buggy use. Terms: A credit of 8 months, with APPROVED security, without interest, if notes are paid at maturity; but, if not, with interest at 10 per cent from date of sale. Wagons will meet the morning trains at the Excelsior Brick Yards. Sale to commence at 11 a. m. prompt. V. FREDENHAGEN.

By BRUSH, SON & CO., 41 South Canal-st. Furniture! Auction! Furniture! Auction! On SATURDAY, March 28, at 10 a. m., First-class furniture, contents of a house on Wabash-av.; Parlor Suits, Marble-top Sets, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Commodes, Brussels, Three-Ply and Ingrain Carpets, Crockery, Stoves, &c., &c. Our store is full of goods, and we must and will sell. Also, one elegant mirror, 84 by 108 inches, that cost $300. At 1 p. m. will be sold a horse 7 years old, express wagon and harness. BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 41 South Canal-st.

By OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, Auction and Commission House, 43 South Canal-st. At auction, Wednesday and Saturday—A large lot of New and Second-hand Furniture and Household Goods of every kind. Also Sewing Machines, Office Desks, Single and Double Harness, and a variety of merchandise. We are instructed to close out several lines consignments without reserve.

VOLUME 27.

WATCHES. CORNELL WATCH CO. OF CHICAGO, MANUFAC… WATCH…

KID GLOVES. MANDEL BR… Will offer, THIS DAY, … celebrated … Genuine Jo… KID GLOVES! KID GLOV… KID … In Black and Colored, inclu… Shades. AT $1… Sold by leading houses … State and Harri… Twenty-second-st. and…

BOOTS AND S… Notic… That G. S. RICHAR… are offering a large… assortment of Boot… to all dealers, city… try, at lowest pric… them at 128 & 130 …

FOR SAL… LEASE FO… Intending in the fu… our business in Chica… to the sale of Tinted a… and News Papers, … office business, we of… lease of our present … Madison-st. The ren… for so desirable a lo… has two years to r… once. CLEVELAND …

Saloon Men, A… The Bar, Counter, … Fixtures at the ME… HOTEL, costing $1,6… in every respect, for … MENSE SACRIFICE… RUPTCY. Apply at … LaSalle-st. BRADFORD …

Note, Draft, & R… AT WHOLESALE A… CULVER, PAGE, H… 118 and 120 M…

LUMB… Pure Maple Suga…

TO RE… TO R… STORE AND BASEMENT… FOR R… DOCK TO … TO RE… DOCK TO…

BUSINES… W. C. WAT… 51 Brown's Buil…

EAGLE WORKS…

E. GAR…

DENTAL…